DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 176 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.
LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.
Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and diesipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to;—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,560,000
Called up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.	£560,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT, THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE
SUMITOMO BANK,
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid-up	Yen 15,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA]

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and. will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD. FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.
Suit No. 41 of 1916.
Kashibai, widow of Bhat Hariram Velji ..... Plaintiff.
v/s.
Nemchand Juthabhai and others...Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. D. L. Vaidya and C. N. Carce pursuant to the powers and directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 6th day of February 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, will put up for sale by public auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 28th day of July 1917, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) the immoveable property hereunder described and belonging to the estate of Bhat Hariram Velji deceased:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or bungalows and outhouses built and standing thereon, situate at Parel without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District, of Bombay containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand four hundred and nine (13,409) square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 102 New No. 14248 and New Survey No. 1B. 2483, and bounded on the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal on the South partly by the property of the Soni Mahajan or Soni Community and partly by other property of the said Vinayakrao Balkrishnaji Murkute and Krishnarao Balkrishnaji Murkute on the West partly by the Parel Tank Road, and on the East by the Shivri Hill and which said bungalow and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1167 and 1168 Ward Nos. 2473 and 2474 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executrix and executor of the said Bhat Hariram Velji deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiff at the Office in Old Agra Bank Buildings, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort or to Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Carce Attorneys for the 1st defendant at their Office in Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC CARBONS, BRASS CYCLE VALVES AND PURE NICKEL.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—
15 cases each 1,000 pieces electric carbons 12 inches long.
3 cases each 5,000 complete brass cycle valves.
1 case 66 sheets 450 lbs. pure nickel 8in.x16in. containing 22 sheets each weighing about 10 lbs. and 44 sheets each weighing about 5 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 25-30 H.P. 4 cylinder 8 seated Richard Brazer motor car low tention magneto, direct drive new tyre tubes in working order.
1 Darracque motor car 4 seated.
The property of a deceased gentleman.
1 English built rubber tyred boat shaped landau by silk fans.
1 old landau.
3 broken rickshaws.
1 cow.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND ALSO THE EDWARD THEATRE AT KALBADEVI ON THE MAIN KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Venders, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground on the East side of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 950 square yards or thereabouts (of which about 935 square yards is pension and tax land and about 15 square yards is claimed by the Venders to be of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts is Sanadi land) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470-7302 and New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. C1786-1787-1788-2463(1) and 2463(2), and Street Nos. 8-10-12-14 and 12, bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by lot No. 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the South by Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the West of Kalbadevi Road, admeasuring 607 square yards or thereabouts, is partly pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure another 70 square yards or thereabout is claimed by the Vendors as of quit and ground rent tenure, but which the Collector of Bombay asserts to be Sanadi land and the remaining portion admeasuring 540 square yards or thereabouts is Farzendari land) registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Nos. 2470, 7302, New Survey Nos. 1-27, 27, 2-27, 38 and 39, together with the building and theatre known as the Edward Theatre standing thereon and all the furniture and fittings appertaining to the said Theatre including all electric fittings, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1789, 2527, 2529, 1790 and 2530 and Street Nos. 16 42-14-18-20 and 45, bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the South by lot No. 1, and on or towards the East by Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Muljee Jaitha and partly by Kolbhat Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 25th July, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF 42 CASKS CEMENT HAND BRAND.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 25th July, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GHANDHI & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Dahyabhai Ambalal and on account and at the risk of the owner of house No. 143-154 Desouza Street Vadgadi Mandvi at the godown of the said premises.

42 casks cement hard brand full cash will be required at the time of sale and delivery shall have to be taken on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, very rich household furniture including rich silk and tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, single glass door almyrah, marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers washing and dressing tables rich corner cabinets, office and lady's writing tables, office chairs, wooden and iron cots, hat and umbrella stand, easy chairs, bookstands, dumbwaiter, reclining back and leather lined sofas, tiled and plain teapoys glass ware phonograph, records, etc., etc.
By order of the concerned.
1 fancy chifonear.
1 rich dressing chest of drawers.
1 mahoganized double glass door book case.
By order of a private gentleman.
1 complete double iron cot.
1 pair fancy corner cabinets.
1 400 days winding time-piece.
By order of an office.
1 double panel door book case, glass door show cases, office chairs, type writing machine black wood folding arm easy chair.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 180 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs Joosub Peermahomed & Co., at their Offices Nos. 46, 48, Shaik Memon Street near Mangaldas Market and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Aziz & Bros.

S. S. TAIAN MARU.

J P M—786—5264/5283: 50 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins weighing 3/4 lbs. each tin containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.
J P M—786—5284/5333: 100 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins weighing 3/4 lbs. each tin containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.
J P M—786—5334/83: 50 cases Japanese camphor each 80 tins weighing 3/4 lbs. each tin containing 24 bundles i.e. 960 tablets.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th July, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid :—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per lin or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — ... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

GIVE YOUR DAILY BAZAAR to RAMIR and Co., and you will get much less than usual cost. 16, Crawford Market. 9061

ONE good ENGLISH VIS-A-VIS and new WALER HORSE to be given on monthly hire daily 3 hours in the morning or forenoon. Apply Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9004

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucederma and patches etc Perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDCINE STORE, 77. Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 695

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned. Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted. Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

FRUITS.

ORDERS Registered for Apples in August 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar P. O. Kulu—Punjab. 8761

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MARKER for Billiard Apply to DAMODARDAS V. PATVARY, Hon. Secretary, Emperor M. V. Club Palanpur (N. Gujarat.) 9019

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in French, from 8-30 to 1-30. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, Universal High School, Hornby Road. 9035

WANTED—A GADUATE or an UNDER-GRADUATE, who has failed in B.A. for a post of Rs. 30 to 50. Good knowledge of Gujarati literature and English language essential. Apply with testimonials to J. S. KUDALKAR, Curator of State Libraries, Central Library, Baroda. 9045

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ASSISTANT MANAGER, who can give security, good salary and everything found. Apply SHAH JAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building, Market, between 5 & 7 p.m. 9062

WANTED—FOR JAPAN—An experienced business man with knowledge of English and accounts. Apply box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9059

WANTED—A BOWLER to bowl at net practice in the morning and evening. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, Hindu Gymkhana. 3950

WANTED.—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Civil General Hospital, Rangoon, salary Rs. 30 per mensem with Uniform Allowance, free board and furnished quarters. For other particulars apply to the NURSING SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Rangoon. 9054

WANTED

WANTED—Two lacs (2,00,000) table moulded BRICK, good quality. Apply with lowest quotations and samples or see personally to BHANUSHANKER SHANKERPRASAD c/o R. B. Mantri, new Bhutwadi Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 3988

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—SECOND-HAND BOILERS, size 20ft. by 5ft. to 24ft. by 6ft., pressure 110 to 125 lbs. per square inch. Write to RAICHAND MOTICHAND ZAVARI, Saraf Bazar, Bombay full particulars with terms. 9065

WANTED.—ARAB, AUSTRALIAN or COUNTRYBRED HORSE fast in carriage free from bad marks price Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000. Apply SAKERCHUND DAYABHAI, Chawpatty Sea-face or Zavery Bazar. 9060

WANTED by a retired English qualified Hindu Doctor COMPANION—SECRETARYSHIP to a big Shethia Jagirdar or Raja. Terms moderate Apply Box No. 981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8929

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Enamle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FREE from usual Fees, a Help and Blessing. A rare opportunity to those desirous of passing the Senior Cambridge Examination. EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL has formed a New Batch for the December Exam., and Pupils will be admitted in it at Half Fees till the end of May. Anxious Students (and those who were quoted high Fees) should call on the Principal, at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A GOING CONCERN with all machinery and stock and goodwill is for sale approximate investment Rs. 50,000. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9040

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—100 looms 44in. of Dugdale in working condition, can be seen at the INDIAN MANUFACTURING Co., Ripon Road. 9021

ONE CALCOTT CAR FOR SALE—fitted with dynamo five E. Lamps, new tyres and in excellent condition. Apply to JEHANGIR M. JAVERI, Javeri Building, Corner Grant Road. 9051

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE—A second hand 6 N. H. P. HORIZONTAL COLONIAL BOILER. Requires retubing. Apply to MANAGER, Government Military Dairy, Deolali. 9031

COMPOUND HORIZONTAL AIR PUMP CONDENSER for 13 in. and 23 in. by 24 in. Compound Engines, vertical water heater, DREWET CHOWNA & Co., Church Street, Bombay. 9017

FOR SALE—One five seater, four cylinder MOTOR CAR by Paige 16-20 H.P. in excellent working order. Price Rs. 3,500 or offer. Apply to NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, 94, Main Street, Poona. 8772

FOR SALE—DE DION CAR with six seated Cabriolette Body will open like Torpedo and close like a Landaulette, to suit any climate in excellent condition. Price Rs. 3,500 or nearest offer. Apply at once Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9006

FOR SALE—A fully equipped Workshop and Foundry in an important town, containing Lathes, and other Machinery, driven by Oil Engine in good working condition, together with Goodwill of Business established over 7 years. Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8999

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—RED OCHRE of the best quality aout 15 tons. Black Graphite about 8 tons. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9052

FOR SALE—CAST IRON BOTTOM Chairs and Tops for H. Iron Columns, 12ft. by 5in. and 15ft. by 6in. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9043

FOR SALE—400 acres and over, best Malwa CULTIVATED LAND, near Takneri (Bina-Kotah Baran Railway). Rupees thirty an acre. Address HARIRAM GOROWALA Pachhar, Gwalior State. 9053

FOR SALE.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY. —17 H. P. famous DODGE BROTHER'S CAR, run only 3,900 miles, in excellent condition. Price very moderate. Apply at once Box No. 17 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9067

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Two rooms for office or club in Old Police Court Building, Horaby Road, Rent moderate. Apply 4th floor same building. 9036

SPINNING and Weaving Mill working in Moffussil, excellent centre, can be had on hire if attractive terms offered. Only principals should apply for particulars to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9066

VERSOVA SANDS, off Andehri, richly furnished one-storied Bungalow, with beautiful garden, Electric Lights and Water Supply, only Bungalow suitable for Europeans. Apply FRAMROZE BATLIWALLA, Ralli Brothers. 9029

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE FIRST GENERAL SOCIAL GATHERING of the past and present STUDENTS of the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE will take place on SUNDAY, 29th July, 1917, at the St. XAVIER'S COLLEGE HALL. Those wishing to join will please intimate the undersigned before Thursday, 26th instant.

A. T. SHAIKH,
Hon. General Secretary,
Grant Medical College.

S. S. "NIELS NIELSON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the s.s. "NIELS NIELSEN" are hereby informed that a fire having broken out on board the steamer whilst on her way from Hongkong it is likely that the Captain might declare "general average." However in order to avoid unnecessary annoyance delivery of cargo can be obtained on the Consignees sending us a written guarantee whereby they agree to sign the usual Average Bond and pay such deposit as may be called for should the Captain of the steamer declare "general average" and hold us harmless against any such consequence.

All B/Lading should be forwarded to the undersigned for endorsement together with the guarantee as stated above.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
9063 42, Forbes Street.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7999

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, at 12 noon on SUNDAY, the 5th August, 1917, at the Race Course, Poona, to confirm the following addition to Rule 92 of the Rules of Racing which was passed at the General Meeting of the Club held at Bombay on Tuesday, 26th June, 1917:—

"In handicaps to which the Handicapper appends a note to the effect that in the event of the top weight not accepting, weights will be raised X pounds, if the owner of the top weight accepts, the horse must run unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards that he is unfit to do so, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Veterinary Surgeon.

Similarly if the Handicapper's note specifies more than one of the top weights, the above rule is applicable to other horses included in the note.

If the Stewards are satisfied that the horse is unfit to run, and that such unfitness has arisen subsequently to acceptance, weights shall remain as in the original handicap."

By Order,
E. F. LANCH,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 19th July, 1917. 8968

PUBLIC NOTICES

AUCTION SALE OF ROSES (DIAMONDS.)

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Hirabag, Bombay, loose Roses (diamonds) in packets, on Monday, the 6th August, 1917, at 12 noon (S. T.).

A. Y. MORE,
President,
Javerkhana Committee,
9055 BARODA.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between DOST MAHOMED HASSUMBHOY VISRAM AND IBRAHIM FAZAL VISRAM in Share and Stock business under the name and style of IBRAHIM F. VISRAM and the Coal business under the name and style of "The Bombay Standard Coal Company" have from the 16th day of July, 1917, been DISSOLVED and the said Share Stock business and the said Coal Business have been taken over by the said Ibrahim Fazal Visram on and from the 16th day of July, 1917, who will recover all outstandings and pay all debts of the said two firms.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1917.
(Sd.) EBRAHIM F. VISRAM.
(Sd.) DOST MAHOMED H. VISRAM.
9064

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

of 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT ODDMENT SALE will commence on WEDNESDAY, August 1st and continue for three days only. 9023.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YETOROFU MARU" having arrived on the 23rd instant from JAPAN via Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

RUSSIAN 1917 5 P.C LIBERTY LOAN.

(ISSUED AT 85 AND REDEEMABLE AT PAR.)

SUBSCRIPTION to the above Loan is now open and will continue until the 28th of July.

The Russian 5 per cent. Liberty Loan is issued for an unlimited amount and is not convertible before 1927.

Issued price Rbls. 85 per Rbls. 100 nominal and bears interest at 5 per cent. free of all Russian taxes.

Will be repaid in full at par by the end of 55 years by yearly drawings beginning from December 1922.

Coupons payable half-yearly in March and September.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay, now accepts applications for this Loan, will transmit same to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission and will quote specially favourable rates for Russian Exchange besides giving subscribers every facility in the way of advances against the bonds.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
8769 Bombay.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DADAR-MATUNGA ESTATE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders as to rent payable by persons desirous of entering into agreements for building leases for terms of 999 years of Plots Nos. 2 to 9 and 14 to 19 on this Estate.

A maximum free period of 24 months from the date of possession will be granted, but such free period will terminate on the occupation of the buildings, should such occupation occur before the expiration of the 24 months.

A rebate of 25 per cent. of the ground rent will be allowed from the date on which rent first accrues to the expiration of the first five years of the lease term. (Note.—The term will run from the date of possession.)

Tenders must be submitted in sealed envelopes to the undersigned not later than one o'clock (S. T.), on the 3rd August, 1917.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

Plans, forms of agreement to lease and building regulations, may be seen at the Board's Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort.

R. H. A. TELVES, F.S.I.,
Dy Land Manager.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between our client Mr. JAYANARAYAN LALCHAND TAPARIA, and Mr. BALUBHAI MULCHAND, P. B. AVASIA and JESSIRAM JAGANNATH, carrying on Business in the name of Balubhai Mulchand & Co., was terminated on the 6th of Ashad, Vad Samvat, 1973, (Gujarati Year), on which date our said client retired from the said firm.

KHANDVALA & Co.,
Attorneys for Jaynarayan Lalchand Tapadia.
24th July, 1914.
56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 9058

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership existing between Messrs. SORABJI BEZONJI and SONS and Mr. NOWROJI ARDESHIR DARUKHANAWALLA, carrying on the business of Timber merchants and Sawyers under the name and style of the PIONEER SAW MILLS and TIMBER WORKS has been DISSOLVED as from 17th day of January, 1917. Messrs. Sorabji Bezonji and Sons shall hereafter carry on the Timber business in the name of Messrs. Sorabji Bejonji and Sons and shall be entitled to the outstandings and shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of the said Timber Business and Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Darukhanawalla shall hereafter carry on the Saw Mills in the name of "the Pioneer Saw Mills and Timber Works" and shall be entitled to the outstandings and shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of the said Saw Mills.

All persons legally claiming any amount from the said partnership are required to send in writing their names, addresses and particulars of their claims, if relating to the Timber business, to the said Messrs. Sorabji Bezonji and Sons and if relating to the Saw Mills business to Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Darukhanawalla at their respective places of business at Victoria Road, Mazagon on or before the 9th day of August, 1917.

All persons indebted to the Partnership are required to pay forthwith their debts if relating to the timber business to the said Messrs. Sorabji Bejonji and Sons and if relating to the Saw Mills business, to the said Mr. Nowroji Ardeshir Darukhanawalla.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1917.

ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Sorabji Bejonji and Sons.
JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Nowroji
9057 Ardeshir Darukhanawalla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 678 of 1917.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL .....Plaintiff.
v/s
BANSILAL MOTILAL, & Ors. .....Defendants.
and
Suit No. 688 of 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.
v/s
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, & Ors...Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY BIVEN on behalf of our clients RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL and SHETH GOVINDLAL BANSILAL, that by an Order made by the High Court in the above suits on the 23rd day of July, 1917, it has been directed that the order made on the 29th day of July, 1917, giving liberty to Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in the above suits to act at once be suspended and that the said Receiver should hand over possession of the property the subject matter of the above suits taken possession of by him as such Receiver to our aforesaid clients and liberty is given to them to continue the family business (carried on in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal) until further order of the Court.

In pursuance of the said order the said Receiver Mr. R. D. Sethna has handed over possession of the property taken possession of by him to our said clients and they have continued to carry on the business in the name of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal as heretofore.

All persons having business and business relations with the said firm of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal are therefore hereby requested to continue the same with our said clients as before and to pay the amounts due by them to our said clients or to Dhanmand Gopaldas who continues to act as the Munim of the said firm.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1917.

BHAISHANKER KANGA &
GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and Sheth Govindlal Bansilal.
9056

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of CINEMA FILMS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Prag Mahal Dhobi Talao, in the shop of Mr. M. G. Patel, Agent for Messrs. Pathe Frere on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following goods damaged by water:—

A lot of Cinema Flms such as Feature Dramas, Comics, Acrobates, Magic Travels, Pathe Gazette War Subjects, Colour Dramas, Scenes, etc., etc., and sundry other goods.

The above will be sold in separate lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S.S. "INDIA" LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th and FRIDAY, the 27th July at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Ballard Pier Shed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods being a portion in uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel.

108 cases Magnesite Briquets, 168 cases Serravalla's Tanic, 120 cases Horse Shoe Nails, 709 cases enamelledware, 1 case Microscope; 20 cases Huricane Lanterns; 4 cases Hollow Tinware and 30 barrels iron nails; 35 cases lamp glass; 27 cases hollow glass or glassware, etc.

The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Bombay's Premier Place of Amusement
A FEW NIGHTS ONLY!
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
BANDMAN REPERTORY CO.
Including
HARRY CORSON CLARKE AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"GRAND TRIPLE BILL"
COMEDY! DRAMA! VAUDEVILLE!!
THURSDAY, JULY 26th at 9-30
Wilson Barrett's Great Play
"THE SILVER KING"
FRIDAY, 27th JULY at 9-30 P.M.
Also SATURDAY, 28th at 6 & 9-30 P.M.
The Great Hit of London and New York
"WITHIN THE LAW"
The most sensational American "CROOK" Drama ever written.
Half Price Matinee on Sat. 28th at 6 p. m.
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

6-30. CINEMA. 6-30.
PATHE PICTURES!
PATHE PICTURES!!

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Finest Picture Theatre.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
NEARING THE END!!
of the Brilliant "WHO'S GUILTY?"
Series This week and next will see the last of this great succession of Problems.
Each story complete in itself.
THIS WEEK!!! THIS WEEK!!!
"WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE"
WHO'S GUILTY?
NEXT WEEK. THE TWO LAST AND
FINAL EPISODES!!!

THE EMPIRE

The Rendezvous of Picture Lovers.

Comedy Cartoons!! Comedy Cartoons!!
MUTT and JEFF
The quaint Cartoon Comics as "Night Clerks"
"A BROTHER'S SACRIFICE"
A vivid story of the American Civil War.
30 minutes' continue Laughter.
"LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE"
"LUKE'S LIVELY LIFE"
"SOME" Knockabout Comedy.
LUKE'S FIRST 2 PART COMEDY.

THE EMPIRE

Bombay's Cinema Par Excellence.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST,
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
SPLENDID PICTURE PROGRAMME!
MISS CLEO MADISON
in the 5-reel drama:
"THE CHALICE OF SORROW."
The story of the persecution by a brutal Mexican Governor of American Citizens who were staying in his dominions. How they escape death and the fate that befalls the Governor are most exciting episodes.

One-reel Laughter-maker:
"HIS OWN NEMESIS."
A musician's wife deserts him and returns to her art. Hubby is jealous and believes her in love with an artist, and many funny events occur before matters are explained.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE.
Showing:—United States Mobilisation Scenes,—New Italian Thrust,—First American Unit Arrives in England,—America's Welcome to Mr. Balfour and Marshal Joffre,—The King and Queen in Lancashire etc.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 28th JULY, AT
BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

LAMINGTON ROAD—NORTH.

Another Mighty

ITALA-FILM

Another Record of

ITALA-FILM

Another Monster

ITALA-FILM

Of Maciste and Cabiria fame

TIGRE-REALE

Royal Tigress. By G. Verga.

TIGRE-REALE

7,000 ft.—A most powerful and sensational Love Drama—7,000 ft.

Featuring

ITALY'S BEST ACTRESS

PINA-MENICHELLI
PINA-MENICHELLI

AS COUNTESS NATKA.

Supported by a strong cast of all Italy's Leading Artistes.

Commencing Saturday, 28th July—at ELDORADO CINEMA.

Give yourself the greatest motion-picture treat you ever enjoyed.

"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

will charm you as no other picture ever did! Because it is the most thrilling, realistic, heart-gripping story ever flashed on a screen. Because bewitching **Lottie Pickford** is the heroine.

The Hero, Irving Cummings, in the Wonderland Serial, risks his life in the most sensational fashion. He tickles Grim Death under the chin many times.

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

New Churny Road.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

LAST WEEK

of the Great Spanish Love Serial

"JUSTICE"

To miss these last Episodes, means missing the greatest treat in Cinematography.

See **To-night** Rodrick and Herring caught in a Trap.
To-night David Roscoe's full Revenge.

NOW WE ARE NEAR IT!
WATCH FOR IT!!
IT'S COMING!!!

GRACE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD
IN
PURPLE MASK
AT THE

ELDORADO

CINEMA.

FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD
IN THEIR BEST AT THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

IN

PEG O' THE RING.

The Unique pair ever witnessed.

A REAL ENTERTAINMENT

Each week a new instalment—9000 feet long.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 6-45; 8-45 AND 10-45 P. M.
New Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Junction.
(TRAMS AT THE DOOR.)

HAVE YOU SEEN?

the world famous Dancer

ANNA PAVLOWA

with her Imperial Russian Ballet
in the picturization of **AUBER'S** Opera

MASANIELLO

or

DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI

Nothing like it has ever been screened
Book your seats at once
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
Tel. 1882

OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME

SLIGHTLY ADVANCED PRICES
Rs. 1-8, As, 12, 8, 6, and 3.

The Most Sensational Events of the
FOURTH INSTALMENT
Ten Thousand Feet Long

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AT THE

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA

From Saturday 21st July.
RATES HALF ONLY.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
PRIZE MATINEES AT 3 & 5
AND
EVERY NIGHT
AT 7, 9 AND 11 (S. T.).
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

MISS PEARL WHITE

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS ARTISTE
IN

"MAY FLOWER"

A PATHE COLOR GOLD-ROOSTER PLAY.

THE MOST CHARMING FILM EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT:—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. **LAMINGTON ROAD.**

KO KOMEDY FILMS

IMP

RED FEATHER PHOTOPLAYS

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.

BIG

Mr. Exhibitor!

DO YOU KNOW WHAT
THE EXPERIENCED SHOWMEN THINK OF

BLUEBIRD PHOTO PLAYS

MOVING PICTURES **UNIVERSAL** **Programme?**

101-BISON

THEIR UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS

NOTHING LIKE IT ON EARTH.

HAVE A LOOK ROUND
and select the Brands that suit you best.
For further particulars apply to the MANAGER,

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO.
HEERA HOUSE, SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOLD SEAL

UNIVERSAL FILMS

POWERS

REX

UNIVERSAL FILM MFG. CO. NESTOR

Are you willing to help your **COUNTRY?**

IF SO

ATTEND

"THE SANSAR DARPAN"

BY

THE HINDU AMATEURS SOCIETY

in aid of

THE HOME RULE LEAGUE

ONLY ***TWO NIGHTS*** ***ONLY***

on Friday 27th July 1917,
on Tuesday 31st „ 1917,
(Time 9-15 p.m. S.T.)

AT THE

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE,
TARDEO.

Special arrangement for Tramway is made.

Tramway tickets can be had for three annas a ticket with the Drama tickets.

Tickets can be had at—

251, Hornby Road, and P. Tulsidas & Co., Bazar Gate.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES.
THE
GAIETY MUSICAL COMEDY & REVUE Co.
presents

WHO'S BABY IS IT?

A FARCICAL, MUSICAL PLAYLET

preceded by

HUGE VARIETIES

and
OUR CINEMA DRAMA

THE WARNING

TO-MORROW
OUR GALA NIGHT!

Another Musical Revusical Playlet
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
THE SIAMESE TWINS.

KANGA BROS.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
No. 5, SETHNA BUILDING
Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES
PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao)
BOMBAY.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Musjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.,

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd) W. HILL, *Chairman*,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gummy Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin, containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

SPECIAL ALLOWANCE.

20 p. c. discount will be allowed upto 31-7-17 only

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"YOUTH"

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUT
Called "YOUTH" Contains
AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle
1 oz. Rs. 7; 2 ozs. Rs 13; 4 ozs. Rs 25.
RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.
Specially for Lost Manhood only.
20 Pills Rs. 1-4; 40 Pills Rs. 2.
V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

Aga Building, Pardi Road (Bhindi BAZAR.)
BOMBAY, No. 2.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS
MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE PATENTED
the invisible "KRYPTOK" one-piece bi-focal lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, suphos, amber, blue etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.
No. (7) 397, Hornby Row, Bombay, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 23rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Mid. Americans	18.09
Egyptian F. G. F.	31.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct.	24.59
Jan.	24.43
Mar.	24.46

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool, July 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
July	17.90	
July-Aug	17.62	
Aug.-Sept.	17.32	
Sept.-Oct.	17.02	
Oct.-Nov	16.80	
Nov.-Dec.	16.20	Unchgd.
Dec.-Jan.	16.05	
Jan.-Feb.	15.95	
Feb.-Mar.	15.86	
Mar.-Apl.	15 77	
April-May	15.69	
May-June	15.61	
June-July	15.53	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Prices fixed for to-day.

Liverpool July 23rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	29.75
Oct.	28 75
Nov.	29.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 23rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	15.35
" " Fully Good	15.60
" " Fine	15.85
No 1 Oomra Good	16.35
" " Fully Good	17.10
" " Fine	17.35
M. G. Broach Good	18.19
" " Fully Good	18.37
" " Fine	18.55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 23rd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Futures at New York Oct.	23.35—38
" " Jan.	23.90—99
" " Mar.	24.35—55
Spot Cotton at New York	25.70—70
" New Orleans	25.75 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Oct...	23.03—73
" " Jan...	23.16—66

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 24.

The tone of the market this morning was steady for Old Crop, and quiet and easier for New Crop. Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 548 and Good Broach April Rs. 531. On the opening of the Marwadi bazaar there was nothing doing in Old Crop, but Good Broach April was weak at Rs. 520 and shortly after the rate declined to Rs. 515. At Colaba a fair business was done in Old Crop Fine Bengal July at and about Rs. 401, and also in Fine Bengal September at about Rs. 396. Some business was also done in Fine Broach July at Rs. 551/52. In New Crop a moderate business was put through in the bazaar. Closing rates were as under.

The demand for ready cotton has been moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 6-15 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July	550
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July	464
Fine M. G. Bengal	July	400
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt	450
Good H. G. Westerns	July-Augt	440
Good Bengal, Dharwar	July-Augt	425
Good M. G. Coompta	July-Augt	504
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt	490

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	518
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	385

Prices for New Crop are not, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 550
Fine Bengal July	" 400
Bengal Jan.	" 387
Broach April Good	" 517

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 24th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Sg. per fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	½ p.m.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	412	402	392			Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	412	402	392			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		475	455			"
M. G. Broach		559	545	495		"
M. G. Mahks.		420	410			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				500		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				500		"
M. G. Westerns				473	459	"
H. G. Westerns				463	449	"
M. G. Compta				512	496	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			530	518		"
M. G. Warangal				495		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 23rd July:—

Cotton	8,483 bales.

G. W. Reynold's Novels

BOLD TYPE EDITION.

	Rs	a.	p.
Mysteries of the Court of London in 17 volumes	10	0	0
Mysteries of London in 13 vols.	7	0	0
Secret Memories of a Clergyman's Daughter, 4 vols.	3	0	0
Bronze Statue in 4 vols.	3	0	0
Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols.	6	0	0
Robert Macaire in 2 vols.	1	0	0
Soldier's Wife in 2 vols.	1	4	0
Seamstress complete	1	0	0
Mary Stuart in 2 vols.	1	4	0

Memoirs of a Maid Servant in 8 vols Rs. 5. Coral Island in 4 Vols. 1 Vol. ready. As. 12.

Postage extra.

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.

MADRAS

Wheat	19,213	cwts.
Linseed	24,961	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	1,923	"
Gingellyseed	697	"
Poppyseed	334	"
Groundnuts	631	"
Castorseed	1	"
Rice	7,192	"
Myrabollams	3,298	"
Cottonseed	60	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	
Gram	149	"
Jowar	14,016	"
Maize	75	"
Barley	Nil	
	1,999	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 24th—5 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20	4 4 0	0 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-36	4 3 0	0 5 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	4 3 0	0 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	4 6 0	0 12 0
" Brown Cawnpore	4 6 0	0 12 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	4 7 0	0 13 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	4 6 0	0 12 0
" Brown Thin	4 7 0	0 14 0
Teaseed White 65/15	4 46 0	0 8 0
" Gaiar 75/25	4 45 0	0 8 0
" Gaiar 50/50	4 44 0	0 8 0
" Black	4 37 0	0 6 0
Poppyseed, White	4 7 0	0 12 0
Groundnuts	4 46 0	0 8 0
Mowrasseed	4 4 0	0 6 0
Jawree	4 28 0	0 4 0
Arandin	4 46 0	0 8 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug. Sept.	4 16 6	
Linseed, " "	3 2 6	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER

By rail from Bombay on 21st and 22nd July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	2	2,748
B. B. & C. I. Railway	7	5,177

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet and dull due to sundries selling chiefly profit taking. The China rates are firm and there is a rise of 1/2d. in the price.

Bar Gold 25-10.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-12.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 95-1.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 95-1.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 185½.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 179/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 280/4.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 147¾.
D. D. on New New Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 66.
3 per cent. Small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 Months' Notice 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened easy and although there was a small rise during the course of the day the market, at the close, was weak with more sellers than buyers.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,775 to 1,757/8, Madhavjees from 2,185 to 2,205 and closed at 2,200, Fazulbhoys from 787/8 to 792/8, and Simplexs from 717/8 to 722/8.

Ahmedabad Advance declined to 1,040, Bombay Uniteds to 725, Nagpurs to 2,430, Century to 345, Davids were steady at 565, Indore-Malwas at 382/8, and Pearls at 545, Shapurji Baruchas at 137/8, and Swadeshis declined to 1,860.

Tata Iron ordinary shares were placed between 277/8 to 273/12, and closed at 275, and deferreds from 1,195 to 1,175, Katni ordinary declined to 265, Shivrajpurs were placed between 50 and 51/8, and Central India Mining declined to 51/8.

Bombay-Burmas declined to 1,015, and Bombay Tramways to 355.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NINETY-NINTH REPORT.

The Directors' Statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last is as follows:—

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 15,01,042, to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,90,634 making together Rs 18,91,676 which they have decided to apply as under:—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 6,50,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 1,00,000; special bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 1,00,000; transferred to credit of Government and other Securities on account of depreciation Rs. 3,50,000; transferred to Reserve Fund Rs 2,00,000; carried forward Rs. 4,91,676

The money market during the half-year was largely influenced by the restriction in the sale of Council Bills and the flotation of the Indian War Loan. The demand for trade purposes was again very strong, but it was easily met from the increased balances held on account of Government. The Bank's own resources were employed to the fullest extent in financing cotton and in meeting demands from the public for advances to enable them to invest in the War Loan. The average Bank rate was 6.70 per cent.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

PROFITABLE HALF YEAR.

The eleventh report of the Board of Directors says:—

The net profit for the half-year, including the sum of Rs. 24,114 brought forward amounts to Rs. 1,42,502.

This sum the Directors have decided to dispose of as follows:—In payment of an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum free of income tax for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, Rs. 52,500. To earry forward to next account, Rs. 90,002.

The Directors are glad to state that the Bank continues to enjoy the increased confidence of the Investing Public and its steady progress is evident from the following figures:—

Period.	Current and Fixed Deposits. Rs.
30th June, 1915	48,20,000
30th June, 1916	85,00,000
30th June, 1917	2,18,68,000

Municipal Monies:—The shareholders will be pleased to learn that this Bank's name has now been placed on the list of Banks with which the monies of the Bombay Municipality are deposited.

Indian War Loan:—We have assisted small investors to buy the War Loan and Bonds recently issued by the Indian Government. Six hundred and fifty persons took advantage of our Instalment Scheme. The total amount of subscriptions sent through us in the names of our clients and ourselves amounted to Rs. 41,00,000.

BANKS.

Name	Shares Paid up.	Par value	Rs.	Nom. Value 20 % per share.
Bank of Bombay	15,000	Jan.-July	14	31
Alliance Bk.	100	Jan.-Aug.	10	
Bk. of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July.	10	£ 1. D. 12
Bank of Bombay	500	—	10	144
Bank of Bengal	500	Jan.-July	10	
Bank of India Rs. 500	100	Feb.-July	4	24
Bank of Madras	400	do.	12	
Centra. Bk. Rs. 50	400	—	2	20
Indian Specie Bk.	500	—	6	60
Standard Bk.	100	Jan.-July	Nil	30
Mercantile Bank	100	do.	Nil.	30
Chartered Bank	20	Jan.-April	16	£30
Eastern Bank Ltd.	400	March	8	60
Mercantile Bk. & Agra & Unit'd	2	—	10	623
	2	—	12	849
Hongkong & Shang.	125	Feb.-Aug.	44	528
National Bank Ltd.	52	Jan.-Mar.	10	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name					
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	40		1040
Bahadur Cotton	100	—		3	200
Bombay Cotton	500	Nil		—	500
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar. Sept.		30	300
Bunder Cotton	250	—		40	320-8
Buckingham Mill	500	—			500
Cotton	100	Jan.-Sept.		15	150
Central India C	500	May-Nov.		30	2,400
Central India P	500	May-Nov.		5	£. D. 510
Dharm	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	350
Colaba Land & Mill	500	—		—	500
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		40	80
Crescent	100	do.		5	500
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.		2	340
Dawn	500	do.		5	500
Edward Sassoon	500	May-Nov.		15	1500
Empress Mills	500	—		5	500
Fazulbhoy	500	Mar.-Sept.		5	1,250
Framjee	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	350
Ghad Mohor	500	—		25	500
Globe	100	—		Nil.	50
Hindustan	1,000	—		5	500
Hydrabad	1,000	do.		5	1,000
Indian Dyeing	100	do.		1	302 8
Indore Malwa	1,000	—		2	664
Ispahani-Cimta	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		5	500
Jacob Sassoon	100	Apl.-Oct.		3	300
Jamsetjee	250	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	62
Jeevan Bagas	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	300
Jupiter Colladi	500	Mar.-Sept.		15	1250
Khatau	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		50	500
Khatau	1,000	June-Dec.		100	1,500
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.		25	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.		100	1,000
Madhavji Dharamsey	1,000	Apl.-Sept.		15	1,000
Maurya United	1,000	June-Dec.		50	1,500
Manockjee Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		65	1,000
Meyyappanmoo	100	Mar.-Sept.		Nil.	50
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—		5.	2,500
Mysore Spinning	250	Feb.-Aug.		9	100
Nawab of Cambay	500	Apl.-Oct.		25	nom. 500
New Great Eastern	200	—		12	252-6
New Ghyot Bombay	600	Apl.-Oct.		40	800
Ninari	250	—		2	500
Pancmal	100	Mar.-Sept.		10	200
Presidency	1,000	Jan.-July		Nil.	300
Rassoon Cotton	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	400
Reay Silk	500	April		20	X.D. 225
Ruttonjee	1,000	do.		25	1,000
Shivshanpur Rs. 100	Rs. 100	—		Nil.	127-8
Simplex	250	June-Dec.		50	722 8
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.		10	1,167-8
Swan	250	Oct.		20	335
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.		30	1,860
Tata Mill	500 (C.) 500 (P.)	40%		—	960
Textile Union	500	40%		5	320
Vishnu Cotton	500 (C.) 500 (P.)	Mar.-Sept.		70	1,000
Western India	1,000	Apl.-Oct.		Nil.	200
		—		70	nom. 300
		—		50	300
		—		20	£. D. 300

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Name					
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug.	4½		98
Amritsar Pathkot	100	do.	9½		144
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	do.	9		£.7-6
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture	500	do.	4½		Rs. 502
Central Provinces	100	Jan.-July	4½		97
Dhond—Baramati	100	do.	4½		98
Gujarat	100	Jan.-July	4½		98
Khanapur Doab	100	do.	4½		105
Madras Bhon Rly.	100	Apl.-Oct.	6½		X.D. 76
Pachora-Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4½		69
Sara Mirajgaon	100	May Nov.	4½		81
Shaikot Narowal	100	Apl.-Oct.	6½		97
Sind Light	100	July-Dec.	7½		130
Tapti Valley	500	6-7-Aug	7½		540
Upper Sind Light	100	— -Jan.	6½		X.D. 96

PRESS COMPANIES.

Name	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	100	May.	250	1740
Albert Karachee	1,000	Nov.	60	600
Bengal Chawnpore	100	Aug.	6	135
Bellasy Press	275	—	10	10
Broach City	100	Oct.	25	125
Fort	275	Nov.	55	625
Godavery Valley	100	—	4	40
Harvey and Koop	500	July	40	600
Hindustan P. & M.	250	—		125
Himalaya	100	Sept.	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	10	115
Jumna Bldg & P. Co.	1,000	—	2½	700
Karachee Press	500	Jan.	20	510
Khanyasm	400	Sept.	Nil.	315
Mahmudpura Co.	125	—	7½	100
Mahsva	100	Oct	Nil.	125
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug	15	240
New East Indian	1,000	Sept	80	900
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	60	785
New Borsi	400	Oct.	45	460
New Prince of Wales	400	do.	50	X.D. 700
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	350
Surat City	200	Oct.	15	170
Vehart U.F.Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	35	495
Wadhwan G.P.	150	—		110

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Name					
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May		100	98..
Ah-indust. Co. Ltd.	100	August.		Rs. 5	5 8
Bamanbhoy	5	—		Rs. 5	5 8
Bank Bldg Assn	50	—			nom. 6..
Bathgate Pile	70	June			92
Baroda Tram Co.	100	—		Nil.	40
Brick and Tile	25	—		—	104
Brt. Burma Coal	4	Mar.-Oct.		0.	1015
Bombay Burma	124	Jan.-Aug.		15R.	1035
Bombay Burma Ld. Assets	54	Feb.-Aug.		0.	1..
	54	—		15	352-8
Bombay Ice	4	—		Rs. 4	17
Bombay Port Trust	50	Jan.-Aug.		12.	1,61
Bo. Land Building	50	—		20	260
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	200	Mar.-Sept		12.	290
	200	Feb.-Oct.		2.	X D 29.
Bundi Cement Co.	10	Mar.-Oct.		0.	22
Central M. Co.	10	April		0-12	51-8
Day & Co. Bldg. Co.	600	Do.-Jan.		2.	66
Deim Flour	200	Sept.		4.	140
Empire Cotton Co.	500	—		4.	54
Tea Estates	61	Mil.		Nil.	16-6
Gnanm. Co. Ltd.	250	—		Nil.	40
Indian Cement Co.	264	—		Nil.	255
Indian Specie Bk.	100	—		5	260
	50	—		46-12	X. D 68.
Ind. Mercantile Co. Ltd.	100	Dec.		8½	148
	100	Do.-July		7	64
Jam New Issue	100	Do.-July		7	64
Jam Issue	250	March.		7	84.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July		6	230
Jott's Eng. Co. Ltd.	50	Oct.		10	60
Kamp & Co. Rs. 17.	200	July		Rs. 6	180
Karachee Landg.					
Rs. 75	200	—		Nil.	104
Mackay & Co.	100	July		5%	74
Madras Electric Supply Co.	100	—		8. 1.	220
Maotera Cotton Mill	100	—		4	80
Marsland Price Co.	100	—		4	Rs. 60
Marsland Price Co.	100	—		7½	60
O. Govt. Rs. 100 A Rs. 60	200	May		30%	335
Philips & Co.	40	July		11½	87-8
Port Trust	1,000	Sept.		4	695
Rev. Journal Co.	10	—		30%	50-8
Sirdar Co. Rs. 10	10	May-Aug.		0	nom. 60
Siddeley Tea Mg. Co.	100	—		6	100
Tata Iron Steel Co.	75	Sept.	15	2½	275
	30	Sept.	185	2½	1175
Tata Hydro Elec.	1,000	Mar.-Sept.		2½	1425
	1,000	Jan		7½	X.D 1,125
Tata Hydro Dep.	1,000	Jan.		7½	1040
Gen. P.S.	1,000	April Oct.		5½	6% from
Thacker & Co.	5	May		3½	2.5
Telephone Co.	5	—		40	161

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 5th Sud of Shravan, 1973.
Mahomedan: 4th Shaval, 1335.
Parsi: 17th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 5th of Ab, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 12 min.; Sunset: 7h. 17min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting, Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mails for East African Expy. Force, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and L. Marquis will be closed at G. P. O. at 8 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Parcel mails to be closed at 6-30 p.m. on 24-7-17.

Public Lecture by Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata in Gujarati on "Citizenship and Womens' Education." Hall of the Theosophical Society, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Salle Francaise: Lecture on the Quest of the Holy Grail, by Lieut. E. R. Mont-Thomas, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 26.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of members and friends 6 Apollo Street, 6-0 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.

Monthly Meeting of Members of Medical Union, 7-15 p.m. (S. T.).

SUNDAY, July 29.

First General Social Gathering of the Grant Medical College at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

Prof. V. G. Kale's Public Lecture on "University Education," Dadar English School Hall, Dadar, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: "Grand Triple Bill."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who's is Guilty," Series?
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE—R. B., Naik to Manikbai Nandodkar on Sunday the 2nd July 1917 Baroda.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Rifles, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to the imperfect working of the wires to Karachi and Madras, telegrams for Sind and Madras are subject to delay.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Under the auspices of the Old Boys' Union of the A. E. S. High School, the Bharat Vijaya Natya Samaj, will stage "Totayache Banda" on Saturday, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., in the New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the Poor Boys' Fund.

HOME RULE SERIES.

The 23rd lecture of the series will be delivered in Gujarati on "Present Politics and Our Demands" by Mr. Chandrashanker N. Pandya, to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. Special arrangements will be made for ladies.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata will lecture in Gujarati, at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "Citizenship and Women's Education." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

PROF V. G. KALE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. V. G. Kale of the Fergusson College (Poona) on "University Education," in English on Sunday, the 29th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Dadar English School, Lady Jemshetji Road, Dadar.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING OF BOMBAY CO-OPERATORS.

An extraordinary meeting of the representatives of co-operative societies in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, at 6 p.m., on Friday, 27th instant, at the office of the Bank, Apollo Street, to consider the draft Co-operative Rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette and to submit representation to the Government of Bombay against some of these rules.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN AID OF HOME RULE LEAGUE

With the aim of aiding the Home Rule League the members of the Hindu Amateurs' Society will perform "Sansar Darpana," a Hindu social drama, at Baliwala's Grand Theatre on Friday, the 27th and Tuesday, the 31st instant. On Friday Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, will preside and other prominent members of the Home Rule League will be present. Prof. Lentin of Lentin's Commercial Institution, with his band of expert musicians, will play music at the Theatre. Tickets can be had at Messrs. P. Tulsidas & Co., Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The 19th annual general meeting of the Daiwadnya Debating Society was held on Sunday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. N. A. Pitale, honorary secretary, read the annual report which stated that during the year the membership had increased from 144 ordinary and 3 honorary members to 166 ordinary and 11 honorary members. The financial position of the Society was satisfactory.

After the adoption of the report and distribution of prizes, speeches were made by some of those present. The president, Mr. B. N. Vagal, said that it was a year of great progress for the Society and that it was a happy augury for the community that there were seven female candidates to receive the Society's congratulations along with the male candidates who had passed the various University examinations. He advised the members to manifest greater and greater interest by mustering strong in the lecture meetings, leaving aside apathy and false notions of dignity. After thanksgiving and distribution of flowers the meeting dispersed at 9 p.m.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

JOINED BY MATUNGA WORKERS.

The employees of the Parel workshops of the G. I. P. Railway continue on strike, and a sympathetic strike among Matunga men took place yesterday. The Matunga works have therefore closed down.

The men collected near the King's Circle and discussed their grievances. They propose to consult with the Parel strikers and act jointly. Their reason for going on strike is not fully known. They urge that the grain compensation should be paid to the more highly-paid men as it is at present paid to those drawing lower wages. They also hope by once again going on strike to get the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to reconsider his decision and pay them their wages for the days on which they were on strike in June last.

It is stated that the Matunga workmen two days ago gave an assurance that they would not go on strike and that they had no grievances. It is further stated that a large number of the Parel strikers would be only too glad to get back.

SLOW PROGRESS OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

WANT OF WILL ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT.

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, Mr. A. V. Thakkar delivered an instructive lecture on Primary Education. After giving a short history of Primary Education in India he confessed that in spite of the acknowledged benefit of British Government it was the want of *will* on their part that is responsible for the deplorably slow progress in education. He believed that free education was but a corollary to compulsory education and that the examples of Baroda and Mysore States proved that the demand of our leaders for making it free and compulsory was but too practical. Even in these days of war there is a talk of Compulsory *Secondary* Education in England. The lecturer laid great stress on the education of women because he said that if mothers were educated they were sure to have their children educated one way or another. In conclusion he asked the audience to be ready to pay an additional educational cess, if necessary, in order to have Primary Education free and compulsory.

While thanking the lecturer, Mr. N. V. Kolhatkar, President of the Union, remarked that he would be the first man to pay such a cess but at the same time he would like to see that it was not levied before Government had itself spent a right proportion of its revenue for education.

THE PRAG MAHAL FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—We shall feel obliged if you will kindly insert the following in your widely circulated paper.

There are contradicting reports in regard to our stock and insurance on same, hence the explanation.

The list of stock taken by the Surveyor of the Insurance Company came to about Rs. 31,000. The goods were insured with Messrs. Gaddum & Co., Bombay, for Rs. 16,000, our loss therefore is of Rs. 15,000, exclusive of loss of business which, I may add, is very heavy.

We had insured our goods with no other firm.—Yours, etc.,

J. PEARSON & CO.

Victoria Buildings,
Parsi Bazar, July 23.

STORING OF COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I know who is responsible for the safety and well-being of the public in Bombay? Every citizen must have read with feelings of horror the details about the loss of four valuable lives caused by the fire at the Prag Mahal, which took place in broad daylight on Tuesday last. It was the kindness of Merciful Providence that the fire did not take place at night, or else grim Death would have claimed its toll by the hundreds, so thickly populated is the big building, and so highly combustible were the materials stored, which caused the fire and devastated a good part of a big building in the heart of the town in an incredibly short time.

About this fire five outstanding facts stare us in the face:—

(1) Prag Mahal is a thickly populated building situated in a congested locality in the heart of the town.

(2) Not one but two cinema film dealers stored their films in the shops below.

(3) Cinema films are highly dangerous goods and flare up like anything as soon as they take fire.

(4) The fire took place when many men were working in the shop. They were absolutely unable to do anything so soon did the fire start, and the highly combustible materials spread the fire so suddenly that four lives were lost during day time when all were wide awake.

(5) There was a fire only a short time back in the same shop.

Now the first question is, who is responsible for this state of affairs? Who is responsible for allowing such combustible materials to be stored in the buildings used for residential purposes? Is there no provision of law authorising the Municipality or the Police Authorities to intervene in these matters for the safety of the public? If not, it is high time something were done to mend the matters.

There is another big store of these Cinema films in a building at Hornby Road which I visit very often. The first and the second floors are stored with heaps of cinema films and other materials. I see men packing and unpacking boxes and I have often seen papers and other lose materials used for packing lying about. It is bond to be so in the usual course of business, and I am quite sure the owners of these businesses take all precautions they can, for the safety of themselves and their own goods. But is that sufficient? Does this fire not teach us that it is necessary to allow these combustible materials to be stored only in places which are not used for residential quarters? Is there no license required to store these materials? And if such a license is required, is such a license freely given for storing these goods in residential quarters? Will something be done for the sake of safeguarding the safety of the public?—Yours, etc.

PUBLIC SAFETY.

P.S.—I send you herewith my card for your information.

Bombay, July 24th.

DADABHAI NAOROJI AS A REFORMER.

HIS CONNECTION WITH RAHNUMAI MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

The Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (Society for the Guidance of the Zoroastrians) in a special meeting of its members, presided over by Mr. N. F. Kayani, has placed on record with deep regret the loss sustained by the Sabha in the death of Dadabhai Naoroji, who in 1851 founded the Sabha. The first suggestion of establishing such an Institution came from him and it was taken up by the late Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, C.I.E., who was the first President of the Sabha and Mr. Dadab

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TRIBUTE TO DADABHAI NAOROJI'S MEMORY.

DEBATE ON REVISED BUDGET.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 24.

The Poona Sessions of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations met at the Council Hall, Poona, at noon to-day, his Excellency Lord Willingdon presiding. There was a fair attendance of members and a sprinkling of visitors in the balcony, including Lady Willingdon. On his Excellency taking his seat, the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton and Mr. W. M. Ross took the oath of allegiance. An unusually heavy number of interpellations from various Hon. Members were then answered.

His Excellency, the President then asked the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas to move the resolution regarding the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. He moved:—

That this Council places on record its deep sense of the loss at the death of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, who rendered great and life-long services to his Motherland.

The speaker said that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's association with this Council was neither recent nor long. It was hardly once a century that a man like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji made his appearance. His was a unique personality and his life was an exceptionally selfless and righteous one, solely dedicated to the services of his Motherland. It was to be hoped that though his body was gone, the memory of his actions would always remain with them and serve as a shining example to generations yet unborn.

His Excellency the Governor then said:—Gentlemen,—I am glad to add my word to the touching references which we have listened to in the speeches of the Hon Member as my tribute of respect and regard to the memory of a great citizen and a great statesman. I had the privilege of the personal acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and I well remember when first I visited him at his home at Varsova, the great impression made on my mind by the keenness of his brain, his knowledge of public affairs, and his deep interest in the progress of his country notwithstanding his great age. And none who were present will ever forget that great gathering of the citizens of Bombay who met to do him honour only a few months ago in the University, or the dignity of his refined and fragile figure when he rose to receive at my hands the highest honour which it is in the power of the University to bestow. He was a citizen of the Empire in its truest sense, for not only did he devote his life to the service of his native land, but he had the hitherto rare experience for an Indian, of using his vote and influence in the Imperial Parliament in England, sent there not by the votes of his own fellow-countrymen, but by the citizens of that part of the Empire to which we Englishmen belong. The hand of death has been heavy indeed during the last few years on the tried and trusted leaders in our public life. Messrs. Gokhale, Pherozeshah Mehta, and now Dadabhai Naoroji have all been taken from us. We can ill spare them in these anxious and strenuous times. But they have left us the fine example of their public service, and I trust that we shall always find in this country in future years, great leaders as much respected and trusted by the people, with an equal sense of fairness, of courage and fearlessness in all their public and political thought and action, who will carry on the work of these great men and will lead this country on by sure and certain progress to the goal of self-government within the Empire, which it should be the ideal of every loyal patriot to attain.

The resolution was carried in solemn silence the whole assembly standing.

Mr. Carmichael then presented the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1917-18.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1917-18.

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for 1917-18, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 12th March 1917, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. The figures stand as shown in the following table:—

	1916-17.		1917-18.
	Budget.	Revised.	Budget.
Opening balance ..	1,43,65	1,77,01	2,14,21
Revenue ..	7,51,60	8,01,25	8,05,34
Expenditure ..	7,54,10	7,86,05	7,78,24
Closing balance ..	1,41,15	2,49,21	2,59,31

The details of the land revenue demand, collections, remissions, suspensions and arrears for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18 given in paragraph 10 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1917-18 have undergone some changes in view of later information supplied by district officers. The revised figures are:—

		1916-17. Revised.		1917-18. Budget.	
Outstanding balance ..		28,14		25,52	
Demand ..		4,39,80	4,77,94	4,54,81	4,80,33
Collections ..		4,42,40		4,53, 0	
Remissions ..		10,42	4,52,42	6, 5	4,59,75
Balance { Suspensions..		2 35		1,38	
Arrears ..		25,17		19,90	
			25,52		21,28

From the non-recurring assignment of Rs. 1,50,000 made by the Government of India out of the profits from the Wheat Scheme a sum of Rs. 65,000 will be spent on the following objects:—

(i) Construction of buildings for a vernacular agricultural school at Godhra in the Panch Mahals district	25,000
(ii) Additional equipment for the new agricultural farm at Kumpta in the Kanara district	10,000
(iii) Establishment of bull-breeding farms	30,000
	65,000

The distribution of the balance of Rs. 85,000 is not yet settled.

The grants of 10 and more in each case for major works in progress will be spent chiefly on—

(i) Resumption of properties on Malabar Hill, Bombay (1,00), Central offices, Poona (25), distillery at Khanapur (20), and construction of a bonded liquor warehouse at Thana (20);

(ii) New High School at Nasik (82), Royal Institute of Science, Bombay (50), Hostel for the Northcote High School at Sholapur (16) and Sloyd hall in the Northcote High School at Sholapur (10);

(iii) New Small Causes Court, Bombay (2,00);

(iv) Jail at Hindalgi (50);

(v) Railway police quarters at Dadar (1,00), reconstruction of headquarter police lines at Ahmednagar (1,00), headquarter police lines at Sholapur (40), City Police Lines, Satara (30), Duabo police lines (Karachi Buildings District) (30), Cantonment Police Lines, Poona (25), additions and alterations to the headquarter police lines at Belgaum (30), Bijapur (17) and Bilgi (10), additions and alterations to the city police lines, Poona (23), Gadag (20), Malsiras (18), Mehmedabad (15), Hyderabad (Sind) (14), Pimpalgaon Baswant (Nasik district) (11), and Dadu (Western Nara district) (10), and police buildings at Naroda, Ahmedabad district (10); additions and alterations to the Criminal Investigation Department Office Building in the compound of the Police Office, Bombay (10);

(vi) King Edward Memorial Hospital at Sholapur (50), and additional accommodation for the lunatics at Naupada (25); Animal House at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel (15), and X-Ray installation in the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona (10);

(vii) Central store and workshop, Dapuri (Poona) (1,23) and buildings for the new Public Works Department District at Alibag (15);

(viii) Bridge at Chehedi over the Darna river on the Poona-Nasik road, Nasik district (1,00); Kalva bridge on the Thana creek (50), constructing a road from Deogaon to Bharwas, Sections III and IV of the Savalvihir-Bharwas road, Nasik district (40), improvements to Khandesh-Nizam frontier road, Nasik district (40), road from Lakh Station to Koregaon and thence to Bel Pimpalgaon (36), road from Savalvihir to Bharwas, Sections I, I., II-A and III, Ahmednagar district (27), road from Bhatkal to Mysore frontier, Kanara district (25), improvements to Dandeli-Tavargatti road, Kanara district (25), widening the Bombay-Agra road between Thana and Kurla (20), bridging nalas on Mahad-Nagothna road, Kolaba district (20), Ghatgar-Shendi road, Ahmednagar district (15), straightening the dangerous curve at mile No. 19/4 of the Sirul-Mahabaleshvar road (13), road from Mandvi to Devgad, Surat and Broach district (19), dips on the Hatkamba-Poladpur road, Ratnagari district (10), dips on the Pali-Phonda road, Ratnagiri district (10), improving the road from Indapur to Sarati, Poona district (10), and Sina causeway on Nagar-Manmad road (mile No. 4) (10);

(ix) Kennedy sea face wall, Bombay (3,00), tanks at Visapur (1,00), working the boring plant (60), disposal of the Poona sewage effluent (35); and covering the three non-proclamation wells on the Esplanade Maidan (13); and

(x) Memorial Gateway of India at the Apollo Bandar, Bombay (77).

In addition to the above amounts a provision of 30 has been made for works in connection with the three Government Houses.

THE DEBATE.

MR. NAIK'S SPEECH.

Mr. Naik then opened the debate.

Mr. Naik congratulated the Finance Member on the care and foresight bestowed in preparing the Budget. He, however, drew attention to the fact that the provision of expenditure allotments under education, medical and sanitation was still inadequate to meet the needs of the Presidency. He expressed the indebtedness of the Karnatics for providing them with an arts college and hoped when better times come the college would be made a full-fledged one. He fully realised many of their cherished schemes would have to be held back on account of war conditions, but would draw the attention of his Excellency and the Director of Public Instruction to the important matter of accomodating their village school children in better ventilated, sanitary and spacious houses. In many local boards a considerable portion of the educational share of local cess has been earmarked as building fund and distribution of this has been held in abeyance on account of the proportionate Provincial Government grant not forthcoming. The Provision of fifteen thousand rupees under the head "Medical" for opening new dispensaries, Mr. Naik pointed out, was quite inadequate. In this Presidency a number of persons living in villages with population of less than 2000 each was more than two-thirds of population of the Presidency and out of these 770 hospitals and dispensaries practically none were situated in the villages with population of less than 2000 and thus more two-thirds of population were without medical aid. Mr. Naik also pleaded for betterment of prospects of the class of efficient and hardworked public servants viz., the Mamlatdars of Talukas and concluded by reaffirming the Council's loyalty to the Throne

HON MR. KAMAT.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat said:—Although this unprecedented closing balance was a matter for congratulation he would like to ask whether it would not be possible to reduce this large closing balance. The Finance Member on previous occasions had said that the Government of India were a sort of bankers to them. Now he would like to know whether they could touch this closing balance or not. Although they appreciated the relaxation that has been made, still they were quite inadequate. Ten lakhs for sanitation out of a revenue of eight crores and five lakhs, was a niggardly provision for the sanitation of the Presidency at the hands of Government. But the expense of their old friend, the Police Department, was on the increase. In 1913-14 the expense on this department was one crore 58 thousand, in 1914-15 a crore and four lakhs, in 1915-16 a crore and five lakhs, in 1916-17 a crore and ten lakhs, and on the current year there was a budget provision for one crore and 12 lakhs. It was always on an ascending scale. Including the provision under the head of P. W. D. for the police quarters, the total of a crore and 21 lakhs have been budgetted for police expense this year. This was 15 per cent. of the total budget or 30 pies in the rupee as compared with 3 pies allotted for sanitation. In future Education alone should take prominent place in the budget. For some reason or other the Police Department was the first love of the Government. That department did not deserve so much expense.

D. B. GODBOLE.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole in the course of his remarks pointed out that the provision in the budget for the Back Bay wall scheme was not enough and that the scheme would require a considerably larger amount. Mill-owners and other rich people of Bombay would be profited by the scheme at the expense of poor tax-payers of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur. The Bombay Corporation, which was rolling in wealth, should meet the expense of this scheme.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed emphasised the need for better education in rural districts in Sind. He pointed out that the number of primary schools in Sind was very small in proportion to the population, while the position as regards secondary schools and higher education was still worse. They greatly appreciated Government's grant of Rs. one lakh for secondary education in Sind; but this was not sufficient.

MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji said:—I desire to draw the attention of your Excellency and the Council to the prolonged delay that is taking place in properly equipping the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. This institution was started under the most favourable auspices. It came into being in response to a very real and keen demand that India, like the advanced countries of Europe and America, should have a University College devoted exclusively to the study of the problems of commercial, industrial and financial organization which in our time absorb so much of the best thought of the day. Such a college, it was felt, would (in conjunction, of course, with the practical training that can only be acquired by actual experience) give to the rising generation of young Indians embarking on a business career systematic knowledge and a wide outlook not otherwise obtainable, and would thus materially assist in fitting them for the higher and more responsible positions in enterprise of every kind. Hence the founding of the College was cordially welcomed by the business community, and liberal donations were given by individuals and by public bodies towards the endowment of lectureships, and even towards the general upkeep. These contributions, I may point out here, were promised at least by three bodies with which I am connected as a help to tide over the initial difficulties and now that the College has passed its stage of infancy these grants may be discontinued. Not that the stoppage of these grants must be construed as showing a lack of sympathy with the College. On the contrary we greatly appreciate the fine work which has been accomplished under the watchful stimulus of its Principal in spite of limitations and depressing atmosphere. It will merely betoken, if it comes on at all, a desire on the part of the commercial community that Government should now be prepared to take over the whole burden of the College. For Government on their side were pledged to find the remainder of the amount required to start and maintain the College in efficiency. I submit, with all respect, that this pledge has not been redeemed in anything like an adequate manner; and that there are no signs of any serious effort to redeem it in the immediate future.

BADLY HOUSED.

The College has now been in existence nearly four years. Yet it is still lodged in a makeshift flat above a shop: most people in Bombay would probably be hard to put to it to say where. These cramped and depressing premises are, from the nature of the case, in many respects quite unsuited to the teaching work that has to be carried on in them: and indeed the student can hardly feel that they belong to a pucca College at all. The advisory Board, on which I represent the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, had repeatedly put before Government the urgency of taking definite steps to, secure for the College and its fine Library a site close to the business quarters of the city where a building worthy of the importance that attaches to the College, both from the commercial and educational points of view, could be erected without further delay. Our representations, however, have so far resulted in nothing tangible. It is always possible, I am aware, to point to difficulties. But I contend that, given good will and energy, they can and must, be overcome. There are two or three possible sites in the Fort. As regards the cost of the building, it is not estimated that the sum which Government will have to add to the substantial fund already collected would be formidable: for the College, even allowing for expansion, does not require very extensive premises.

PLEA OF FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Be that however as it may, I venture to take my stand on the broad ground that we cannot afford, and I use the word advisedly, to delay any further in the matter. Parcimony is not economy. We are continually confronted with the plea of "financial stringency owing to the war." Well, the war has not affected India in any way that can be distantly compared with the immense burdens that it has imposed in England. Yet the Home Government, in the face of a financial stringency surpassing anything hitherto known or dreamt of, has just sanctioned an unprecedented expenditure of nearly £4 millions on immediate educational development, besides adopting a comprehensive programme which in the next ten years will double the present outlay; and it has done this from motives of patriotism, rightly understood. Surely this example cannot be lost on us out here, where the arrears to take up, both in education and in commercial organization, are so much greater."

A MOST UNFORTUNATE STATE OF THINGS.

I have pointed out that the prime need of Sydenham College is a building of its own. Its second requisite is a permanent, full time staff able and willing to give their whole energy and thought to their many-sided work. Here again it is profoundly to be regretted that Government have allowed a mistaken policy of retrenchment to govern their action, or rather non-action. Men of the type required at a College of Commerce can command good pay for the double reason that they are in great demand as teachers elsewhere, owing to the rapid spread of commercial and economic education, and that alternatively they can often enter a lucrative business. This apparently has not been recognised by Government in the case of Sydenham College. As a result, at least one brilliant young man who would have been pre-eminently suited for a certain post, was not secured at all; one or two, others left because it did not pay them to stay; and others again have had to be taken on as half-timers, because the salaries offered them were not such as to tempt them to devote themselves to the College unreservedly. This is a most unfortunate state of things. It undermines efficiency, and ought to be put an end to as soon as possible. But here again it is essential to abandon the timid attitude of false economy.

THE POLICY OF DRIFT.

There is a cry in the air about the development of trade and industries of the British Empire and making India a self-sufficing country in the matter of industries. Will all this be possible if there is no satisfactory and systematic higher commercial and scientific instructions in the country? My Lord, we are all proud of the fact that Bombay has taken the lead in establishing the first University College of Commerce in India. But there is little doubt that this lead will pass from us, if the policy of drift continues. Already other Governments, that of the United Provinces for instance, are making for more generous provision for teaching and research than we are. And there are definite projects for starting Colleges of Commerce in other great centres. Surely it would be lamentable if Bombay were outdistanced in this respect, because, having begun well, we left our task half-finished. With these remarks I conclude with a hope that in future Government will see their way to make more adequate and liberal provision in their Budget for the rapid spread of commercial education.

MR. EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER.

Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, in the course of his speech regretted to find, that the report of the Committee appointed in 1914, to submit proposals for the education of Mohamedans in the Presidency had not yet been published. To a question he put at the March session of the Council in this behalf, the reply was given that "the decision of Government on the recommendations of the Mohamedan Educational Committee will shortly be made public." The Director of Public Instruction, had expressed the opinion, on the strength of the views of that committee, that a "liberal system of scholarships for secondary education would do more for the Mohamedans as they stand at present than any other thing." The Mohamedan public was naturally anxious to know what the recommendations of the Committee are, and he requested Government to lose no time in publishing its report. Mr. Ebrahim said nowhere was Mohamedan backwardness more glaring and deplorable than in higher education. "Mohamedan students who give up the school course owing to various reasons have to be attracted to high schools and colleges, and the way to do this is, in the first instance, to grant a large number of scholarships. Sir Mohomed Yusuf Sowdagar's munificent donation of Rs. 8 lakhs yet lies unutilized, and in reply to a question I asked in March last, I was told that at the instance of the donor, the question has been allowed to stand over till the return to India of his Highness Sir Aga Khan. Is it not possible, I may ask, to expedite the matter and not to allow the large sum to remain unused? Pending the final decision and disposal of the amount of Rs. 8 lakhs, I suggest the interest on it may be utilized in granting scholarships to Moslem students, prosecuting their studies in Colleges. The need of such scholarships, it is superfluous to say, is extremely great and I have respectfully to urge on Government the desirability of promoting the cause of higher education, among Mohomedans by granting scholarships to them on a liberal scale."

MOHAMEDANS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Referring to local self-government he said:—"The Mohamedans who form, by no means a small part of the population, have little share or voice in local self-government. Take the Poona City Municipality for instance. Not one Mohamedan member has been elected as a councillor since the municipality came into existence. Attempts were recently made by the rearrangement of the City wards to ensure the election of Mohamedan members. A Committee was also appointed by the City Municipality to consider the question, but its recommendations were not accepted. It expressed that "the Mohamedan population of the City make legitimate grievance of the fact that owing to the peculiar distribution of their members in different wards they cannot influence the election to such an extent as to command the return of a Mohamedan in any ward *under any condition*" I have therefore to urge upon the Council, with the earnestness I can command, the necessity of devising some means or of granting the Mohamedan demand of separate electorate by which Mohamedan candidates will have an opportunity of being elected as members of municipalities, and in particular, of a body like the Poona City Municipality.

My Lord, I have to express my feeling of gratification that your Excellency's term of office has been extended. As I observed a few minutes back, we are passing through most anxious times, and it is a matter for satisfaction, that the helm of the administration of our Presidency, will remain in your sympathetic hands during this period of stress and difficulty.

May we not also hope that the terrible war will soon terminate, and that the Arms of the Allies will be crowned with complete victory?"

MR. P. A. DESAI.

Mr. P. A. Desai of Bijapur pleaded that a considerable portion of the profit from the wheat scheme in the hands of Government should be spent for the benefit of the backward classes of Bijapur. It was not at all a congratulatory state of things that they should have such a large surplus in hand when there was education, sanitation, and other pressing problems requiring immediate attention. He endorsed Mr. Kamat's remarks on police expense and added that while the expense was increasing, the efficiency of the force was decreasing. Dealing with Excise revenue he said that there was a large increase of revenue under this head. This was an undesirable state of things and the remedy would be to reduce the number of liquor shops.

MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Mr. Lalubhai in the course of his speech referring to the Holland Commission said:—"There is reason to believe that the members of the Commission are considering whether they should begin their work next cold weather and submit their report as early as possible. If your Excellency's Government is consulted we hope it will vote in favour of the Commission bringing its work to a close as soon as may be practicable under the existing circumstances."

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Referring to the Sydenham College of Commerce Mr. Lalubhai said the Educational Conference held in Bombay last month adopted a resolution which, while thanking Government and University for establishing a College of Commerce, expressed regret that the Sydenham College had not yet a building of its own nor had a permanent staff beyond the Principal and the Vice-Principal. It is three years since the College was established and the first batch of students have completed their course; and yet the College could be said to have been put on a footing of permanency. It is high time that a site be selected for the College and that the Lord Sydenham Endowment Fund be used to build a suitable building for the College. It was a recognised fact that a permanent staff takes a greater interest in its work than a temporary one and in the interests of the students of the Institution it was necessary to revise carefully the present arrangements and put the Institution on a permanent footing. This would not necessarily involve heavy extra expenditure, for, the full-time men will be able to give more time to teaching work, and the extra cost will be nominal.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Lalubhai then said:—The figure for additional grants to Local Boards for the opening of the new primary schools is about two lakhs more than that of the last year. This probably is due to the policy referred to in item J, page 11, of the Financial Statement. Government are to be congratulated for making this provision as well as for providing Rs. 2,50,000 for improving the pay and training of the teachers in primary and secondary schools from the recurring assignment out of the Imperial revenues. This shows that Government have at least recognised that even the prosecution of the war should not be allowed to interfere with the work of the extension of the primary and secondary education which was originally stopped on the beginning of the war. The Council would like to know if any scheme has been prepared for the utilization of the amounts for, if this is not done, it is possible that a greater portion of these amounts will lapse and there may be a difficulty of getting the Government of India to agree to our using the lapsed grants in the next year. If any scheme is prepared, it may be laid on the Council table for the information of the members. The want of trained teachers has been alleged to be one of the reasons why the progress of primary education has been much lower than what it would otherwise have been. This defect can be remedied by starting more training colleges for men and women teachers. If, for financial or other reasons, Government are not prepared to do so, they should adopt the other alternative of helping, by liberal grants-in-aid, private bodies, which undertake to open normal classes.

HELP TO AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

From the note accompanying the detailed budget, it seems that out of the Imperial grant of Rs. 1,50,000 from wheat profits, Rs. 65,000 have been allotted to different objects leaving a balance of Rs. 85,000 in the hands of the Government. If the grant is not earmarked by the Imperial Government for agricultural improvement, may I suggest that the amount be allotted sanitation and used for improving village sanitation. If it is so earmarked I suggest that the amount may be utilized in the promotion of various forms of agricultural co-operation. I desire particularly to emphasise the need for the organization of the co-operative sale of cotton and other agricultural produce and I should also like to invite the attention of Government to the encouragement of seed unions of the type found so useful in the Central Provinces and Berar.

AMERICAN COTTON IN SIND.

The Agricultural Department is to be congratulated for carrying on the work of introducing American cotton in Sind in spite of the difficulties owing to people mixing the American cotton with the Sind's and passing it off as pure American. If the experiments prove that the margin between the two cottons will continue at the high percentage of 66 2/3 and if the Sindhi cultivator will agree to bring the unadulterated American cotton into the market, there seems to be every possibility of American cotton being largely introduced in Sind.

HON, MR. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas referring to the Forest Department, said the revenue therefrom was mainly under two chief heads. (1) Forest produce removed by Government estimated to yield Rs. 19,44,000, and (2) Forest produce removed by consumers and purchasers estimated to yield Rs. 31,50,000. Against the total expenditure on the Forest Department was Rs. 29,46,000 which was 56.3 per cent. of the total Forest revenue. It appeared that Forest produce exploited departmentally was 50 to 173 per cent more remunerative than if sold to outsiders for removal, unless qualities of the produce differed materially. In view of the large prices realised by departmental exploitation it was desirable that more produce was handled by the Forest Department.

The second item to which he referred was Income Tax, which being a direct tax had always been the most unpopular of all the forms of taxation. He was not unaware of the reluctance of some, to give correct returns of their incomes, but the method of assessment and the personnel of the staff collecting the tax in the mofussil were by no means perfect, which left scope for the public suspecting unnecessary annoyance in many cases. What with the increased and graduated scales of taxation and the new Super-tax to be assessed he would urge Government to ensure the assessment being equitable.

HON SARDAR MUDALIAR.

The Hon. Sardar Srinivas Coopoosawmi Mudaliar said, the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, in the financial speech when replying on a Budget framed in the year 1915, was good enough to agree that the income from assessment upon Building and in municipal areas should go into the coffers of the Municipalties, as a contribution from Government in order to assist the Municipalties in discharging their obligations. "But upto now," he said, "I regret to have to say that the matter has not received any consideration and I trust that the importance of that proposal will not be lost sight of by your Government when framing the next year's Budget. Of the many reforms introduced by the Government, I am glad to observe, that the system of supplying implements for demonstration purposes to agriculturists in villages, has proved very successful, and one cannot help observing the very useful work that is being done in this regard for the benefit of these agriculturists and let me further hope that the Finance Member will always continue his liberal grant under this head. It is also very gratifying to note, that out of the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 from the non-recurring assignment made by the Government of India, the sum of Rs. 65,000 has been proposed to be spent towards agriculture."

As regards the Licencing of Liquor and Toddy shops, due respect and regard should be given to public opinion and he was sorry to remark, that that was not always done. There should at least be a rule laid down for general guidance that no licences should be issued to shops, which were in close proximity to places of worship, schools or hospitals.

During the plague epidemic last year the City of Poona had the opportunity to experience the benefit of having all the civil courts in one place and the advantages derived by the public and the pleaders were generally held to be satisfactory. A general desire now prevailed on the part of the public who hoped that the Government would in the near future provide for the location of Courts in one place. He then touched upon the development of Industries and Compulsory Education and Income Tax. He also drew the attention of the Government to some grievances of Inamdars.

HON. MR. CARMICHAEL,

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in presenting the revised Budget statement said:—As will be seen from the Budget memorandum on the table, estimates in the revised financial statement which was before the Council in March last have been accepted without modification by the Government of India. Of the new matter the memorandum indicates how it is proposed to utilise the allotments of 20 lakhs under 45 civil works. Para 3 shows what progress has been made in determining how the non-recurring assignment of 1½ lakhs out of the profits of the wheat scheme should be spent. There is a balance of Rs. 85,000 unallotted. Under the conditions subject to which we received this assignment, this amount must be devoted to some special schemes of agricultural development and we are awaiting further recommendations from the Director of Agriculture. With regard to the other assignment from the Imperial Government, which was announced at our last meeting, a recurring assignment of 2½ lakhs for the improvement of pay and training of teaching, pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

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Wednesday, July 25, 1917.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

Most of the Provincial Congress Committees have now made their nominations for the Presidenship of the Congress at Calcutta in December next and it is notable that the leading provinces have placed the name of the interned President of the Home Rule League first. That is notable as an index of the feeling of the country in regard to the declaration of war on self-government made by Lord Pentland on May 24th and the overt act with which that declaration was followed up. It is now known that Lord Pentland and the Madras Government were acting not on their own initiative but in execution of the terms of the policy laid down by the Government of India in March last in the circular which was sent out to all Provincial Administrations. Though the Central Government have laid down a very clear policy and have found two Provincial Governments at least willing to carry it fully into execution they have not as yet troubled to justify in the face of the country at large the repressive acts that have been its sequel. The Government of India in fact continue to maintain the silence of the Sphinx. We are left to rely on Lord Pentland's speech, the communiqué of the Madras Government and the somewhat jejune announcements of the late Secretary of State. Now Lord Pentland's speech left no doubt in the minds of the public, as we have often enough demonstrated, that it was a clear pronouncement of hostility to the Congress programme and we believe that, when the Circular of which we have spoken comes to be revealed, as it doubtless will be some day, it will be found that Lord Pentland's apparent confusion of thought was the result of his careful adherence to the instructions on which he was acting. There are two reasons, therefore, which have naturally actuated the Provincial Congress Committees in placing their nomination of Mrs. Besant for the Presidentship first on the list,—one because the attack on her and the attempt to suppress her propaganda is a cloak for an attack on the programme and policy of the Congress, and, second, because, her election to the chair of the great national convention would be the most effective protest that the country can make against an act of repression and an assault on public liberty that is reprobated by every section of opinion in the Congress. This is apart, altogether, from the commanding position which Mrs. Besant holds as a leader of the national movement and what is due to the effectual efforts she has made to vivify the Congress propaganda, which in any circumstances would undoubtedly have earned strong support for her nomination. But the point we wish to emphasise at the moment, and which the Government would do well to ponder over, is that the action of the Congress Committees indicates the intense feeling of the Indian community produced by the action that has been taken against Mrs. Besant and which has provoked an almost unanimous wish that her name should stand first for the Presidentship this year as a protest against the repressionist policy of the Government. That feeling, it need hardly be said, is as strong in Bombay as in other provinces and it is to be hoped that the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which meets this evening to make its selection, will not ignore the widely held opinion of the rank and file. We are not sure how far the Council of the Provincial Committee are entitled to exercise the functions which belong by the constitution of the Congress to the Committee as a whole. But we are not concerned to discuss that for the moment. We merely wish to emphasise that it is the duty of any body that acts in the name of the Committee to see that the views of the Committee, as a whole, are carried into effect and not to allow themselves to be swayed by personal considerations or what may seem to them merely expedient. We have no doubt, ourselves, that the view of the Committee as a body would be to follow the example of Bengal and Madras and we would press on those who meet to consider the matter to-night the need for very carefully considering their course of action in the light of the strongly held opinions of Congressmen throughout the province.

THE BUDGET.

The solemn rites connected with the mummery of trotting out a five months' old budget, and, therefore, obsolete and devoid of any prospective interest to the public, commenced yesterday in the Provincial Legislative Council, and may be expected to be brought to an end with the close of the week. It may also be expected that earnest enthusiasts like Mr. V. I. Patel and others will have a tilt at the valiant official knight of finance. But no blood will be spilt or bones broken. Perhaps there may be a disagreeable hour for the front bench of our local ministerialists in listening to criticism of sorts, sound and unsound, good, bad and indifferent. Even some of the resolutions on the agenda may be passed. But to what purpose? If any hon. members entertain the delusion that any *permanent* good will be the outcome of these academic resolutions, they are sadly mistaken. A radical change in the manner and method of dealing with provincial finance can alone provoke public interest of a healthy character and elicit sound criticism for a better conservation of provincial finance. Till that time, of course, this mummery will continue.

Meanwhile, we may briefly refer to the broad features of this stale financial statement. Thanks to the better condition of revenue for the official year ended 31st March last, the opening balance for the current year is 2.42 crores and the closing one will be 2.59 crores. The revenue side shows next to no increase compared with the revised figures of 1916-17, while the expenditure is higher by 52 lakhs. The following principal heads of revenue may be contrasted as under:—

	In Crores. Revised 1916-17.	Budget 1917-18.
Land	2.08	2.14
Stamps	0.49	0.48½
Excise	2.54	2.56
Income Tax	0.66½	0.67½
Forests	0.52	0.52½
Registration	0.08	0.08

It will be noticed that next to land revenue, the backbone of the provincial revenue is the Drink Traffic. In two years it has risen by 28 lakhs! How much it is owing to the stock State maxim of "maximum of revenue and minimum of consumption" is not known. It is seldom accurately known. The figures of expenditure for the more important heads of administration are as follows:—

	In Crores. Revised 1916-17.	Budget 1917-18.
Police	1.02	1.08
Education	0.77	0.86
Medical	0.18	0.19
Sanitation	0.06	0.11
Political	0.13	0.16
Scientific	0.01½	0.03
Miscellaneous	0.05	0.07
Irrigation	0.03	0.03½
Public Works	0.70	0.90

While the drink traffic shows an increase of 28 lakhs in two years, education gets only 10 lakhs more. Might not the Government altogether earmark each year's gross receipts of the drink revenue for education alone? Anyhow, if you get over 2½ crores from the masses by way of drink, is it not equitable to give them back that huge sum for dispelling their illiteracy, and making them better citizens? But we suppose this kind of statesmanship or kindergarten in popular sociology is undreamt of in the philosophy of our revenue-grinding administrators.

It is some comfort to find that there are better doles for sanitation. Here, too, some statemanship is essential. If you cannot earmark the whole drink revenue for education alone, why not allocate half to education and half to sanitation? Of course, the war must necessarily entail a larger sum on Politicale, and we need not grudge it, though we hardly see the utility of continuous increase in the Police charges when people in all parts of the Presidency fail as yet to discern any material improvement in its efficiency and morale, which they were led to expect would be concomitant with increased expenditure as recommended by the Police Commission of Sir Andrew Fraser. We do not grudge the increased dole on irrigation, which is always productive and similarly the increase on public works. Here we may finish a preliminary scrutiny of provincial finance for 1917-18.

"INFAMOUS CONDUCT."

Among the new Bills, which will be considered by the Bombay Legislative Council during its session this week, is the Bill to amend the Bmbay Medical Registration Act of 1912, which the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel will introduce. The most important amendment proposed seeks to prevent for all time the mischief likely to be created,—and already created,—by the interpretation put by the Medical Council, created under the Act, on the words "infamous conduct in any professional respect" occurring in sections 7 and 9 of the Act. The mischief apprehended is of a character affecting the well-being of thousands of people in this and other parts of the country. And we trust that in considering the amendment, the members of the Council, official as well as non-official, will regard it from the only point of view that is relevant, namely, the preservation of the health and the mitigation of the physical sufferings of the thousands of people who believe in the efficacy of the indigenous systems of medicine. The Bombay Medical Registration Bill, it will be recalled, was not passed without a rousing a good deal of apprehension as to the probable results of its working. Assurances were given that these apprehensions were not justified. The object of the Act, it was stated in the clearest terms, was to afford means for ascertaining whether any particular medical practitioner possessed certain scheduled qualifications without, however, prohibiting in any way the recovery of charges by unregistered persons. Equally *emphatically* it was laid down that the Act, while "improving the status of the qualified medical men," would place "no direct restriction upon the practice of Indian Vaids and Hakims." A Medical Council under the Act was created. The Council has shown scant respect, not merely for the spirit but for the letter of the law. It has sought to abuse the provisions of the Act by threatening to remove from its register the name of any medical man interesting himself in any indigenous system of medicine on the ground that in doing so he becomes guilty of "infamous conduct in a professional respect."

The action taken by this Council with regard to the association of Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, L. M. & S., with the Prabhuran Ayurvedic College, Bombay, illustrates an intolerant and intolerable attitude. The College is a well established institution, having been founded in 1898 by the late Vaidyaraj Prabhuram Jivanram of Porebunder, who possessed a thorough knowledge of the Ayurvedic system and whose ability and experience were admitted by eminent Doctors like Col. Carter, Col. Grey and Col. Arnott, whom he frequently called in consultation. And it was at the suggestion of eminent medical friends and leading citizens of Bombay that he started the school, with a view to spread the knowledge of this system of medicine for the benefit of Vaidyas and the public, who trusted to their treatment. The institution has during these years attained remarkable success, to which testimony on occasions has been given by persons like Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, to mention only a few names. Dr. Popat Prabhuram, who has been assisting this institution for years, is now threatened with excommunication by the Bombay Medical Council, because in rendering such assistance, he has been, so they assert, "guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect." We have before us a copy of the representation which the managing committee of this institution has submitted to the Governor-in-Council together with copies of the correspondence which has passed between Dr. Popat Prabhuram and the Medical Council; and having gone through these documents very carefully, we confess we cannot but endorse the statements made in the representation that

it would be gross perversion and abuse of language to say that Dr. Popat's action in imparting his knowledge of Ayurvedic Medicine to the students of this institution—and his association with it as an act of filial duty as an honorary worker and helper—can reasonably be regarded as disgraceful or dishonourable conduct in pursuit of his profession.

and that the view taken by the Medical Council is "erroneous, illiberal, unsustainable and unworthy of a learned body belonging to a noble and liberal profession." The Medical Council has altogether misapprehended the aims of the Act, whose object was as far from protecting the Western system of medical treatment as it was from discouraging the indigenous systems. But it is not merely the welfare, if not the existence, of this particular Ayurvedic College that is threatened by the action of the Council. Unless these activities of the Council are put a stop to by the amendment which the Hon. Mr. Patel proposes, that any kind of contact with any of the Oriental system shall not be deemed infamous conduct, a severe blow will have been dealt to the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine generally. Fortunately there is abundant evidence showing not merely that high officials and professional men practising Western medicine have recognised the utility of the indigenous systems but also that the Government have no intention of discouraging the latter.

Sir Pardy Lukis, Director-General of Indian Medical Service, in the course of his speech in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1916, said: "I do not recognise any fixed line of demarcation between the Eastern and Western systems of medicine," and further declared: "I resent strongly that spirit of trade unionism, which leads many modern doctors to stigmatise all Vaids and Hakims as quacks and charlatans." It is for the Government of Bombay and the Legislative Council to put an end once for all to these activities in the interests of all institutions like the Ayurvedic College, by accepting Mr. Patel's Bill.

Notes of the Day.

Re-enter the Aga Khan.

Reuter's telegram quoting from a letter which the Aga Khan has addressed to the "Times" in support of Lord Hardinge will be read with very great interest in India, and not only for his Highness's views contained in it. The movements of the Aga Khan for some time past have been a matter of some mystery and much curiosity. He has not only not been before the public, but may even be said to have "mysteriously disappeared," in the phrase of detective romance. Such unwonted and self-imposed obscurity in the case of one who had always filled a prominent place on the stage led, perhaps not altogether unnaturally, to a great deal of vivid speculation as to the fate that was supposed to have overtaken him. The stories, however, that have been in circulation regarding him, while they were all imaginative conjectures of a high order, were mutually exclusive and contradictory. No one seemed to be quite sure where his Highness was, and we have ourselves heard such different resting-places assigned to him as Vienna, Cairo and the Hedjaz! Also enquiries have from time to time been addressed to us asking to know where the Aga Khan was. In view of all this it is most gratifying to learn that at any rate his Highness is sufficiently within the pale of civilization to have been able to address a letter to the "Times"!

In Support of Lord Hardinge.

Nor could the Aga Khan have re-emerged into public life on a more suitable occasion than the one he has selected. His letter to the "Times" is in support of Lord Hardinge as against the hasty all ill-conceived attacks that have been levelled at him, and his claim that he voices the feelings of his countrymen of "all shades of thought," in testifying to the esteem and attachment in which the late Viceroy is held may be at once conceded. The Aga Khan very rightly insists that Lord Hardinge's "work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole." That is the only safe criterion, and it would be scandalously unfair for the record of a great Viceroyalty to be impugned and discredited because of an isolated instance of breakdown of the military arrangements in one theatre of war. As the Aga Khan points out, the failure in Mesopotamia was "the result of a mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to the Indian military resources, actual and potential." On the other hand, "when the moment of the world-crisis came Lord Hardinge rightly trusting India's profound loyalty to the Emperor and her indignant repudiation of German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France and it arrived in time to share the glory of saving Calais." Lord Hardinge's fault indeed, as his Highness points out, was one of too generous a response considering the limited means at his disposal and the many calls made upon India. "No request from England for help in any theatre of war was refused," and in regard to Mesopotamia, Lord Hardinge acted in accordance with the expert opinion tendered by his military advisers. The Aga Khan has done well to come out of his shell, and we trust he will not make haste to retire into it again.

Bombay Government and the Services Commission.

The reply, which was vouchsafed on behalf of the Government of Bombay, to the Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's question on the Report of the Public Services Commissions at yesterday's meeting of the local Legislative Council is characteristic of the manner in which the bureaucratic machine moves. Mr. Bhurgri asked "if it *is a fact* that Governments of other parts of India have invited non-official opinion in respect of the Report." Now it *is* a fact that the Governments of the United Provinces and Madras have publicly and formally invited such opinion. But the Government of Bombay could only be moved to say that "it *is believed* that some local Governments have invited non-official opinions on the Report." All this would be amusing, were it not that, coupled with the unwillingness of the Government of Bombay to follow the example of Madras and U. P. Governments, it also constitutes a fresh proof of the unfortunate want of unity of policy and method on an important question affecting the country generally, which characterises the actions of the various provincial Governments.

Raja Daljit Singh's Admirer.

Having had occasion to comment rather critically on Raja Daljit Singh's appointment as Chief Minister of Kashmir, we think it only right to reproduce the following tribute to him from the "Englishman":

"Raja Daljit Singh's appointment as Chief Minister to H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir has been appreciated by the Kashmir public, and it is hoped that his statesmanship and wide experience in managing State affairs will convince people, that it will be in their own interest to walk in harmony with the Raja Saheb."

This is very exquisite. We enormously like the idea of a statesmanship whose fame tends to convince people that "it will be in their own interest"—"to walk in harmony with the Raja Saheb"! We trust that the Kashmiris will bear this in mind and not fall foul, out of the proverbial perversity to which mankind is heir, of the statesman who has condescended to assume control of their destinies.

A Widow and Her Only Son.

A fine story of the patriotism of a mother and her son was told by Sir James Meston in the course of his speech to the United Provinces Legislative Council. A Jat widow, who comes from the Aligarh district, recently petitioned the local recruiting officer about her son, a boy of eighteen. Her husband died sixteen years and a half ago, leaving one child—the boy in question. When the boy grew to be sixteen, the widow took him to the recruiting officer who, however, rejected him on account of age. Recently she offered him again and the boy has been duly enrolled in the 35th Sikhs. The spirit which animated this widow may be realised from her instructions to him which are

"that he will be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to me only when he does his best to defeat the cause of the enemy by the sacrifice of his life in the service of the Government."

Her final exhortion to her son is:

"Go, my son, serve the King and pray for his long life and prosperity, and do your duty.."

A Case for Enquiry.

One does not read with the same feeling of elation the story of the mother who has given three sons to the Army and is now living on the charity of an Army pensioner at Rohri. The facts, as related in a letter to the "New Times" of Karachi, which we published yesterday, if true, can only be described as lamentable. Here is an Indian woman with three sons fighting for the Empire left destitute and when her friends apply on her behalf to both civil and military authority, a whole year passes and still nothing is done for her. It is stated by the writer of the letter that the Collector of Sukkur, to whom application was made nearly a year ago, has recently replied that he can do nothing for her. The thing is almost incredible; since, if nothing could be done officially, one would have thought that the Collector could have quickly obtained some relief for this unfortunate woman from one of the unofficial agencies administering the numerous war funds. But even so it is sufficiently deplorable that a mother of three soldier sons in time of war should be left to seek charitable aid. It is to be hoped that now that the matter has been afforded publicity in the Press the case will be properly enquired into and if the facts are as stated the poor woman will be afforded some relief.

Practical Patriotism.

A fine example of practical patriotism and social service comes from Silchar in Bengal, where a number of local young men, with the co-operation of Sannyasin members of the well-known Ramakrishna Mission, have banded themselves into a league of service, aiming at alleviating human distress wherever found in and near Silchar, without distinction of caste or creed, when there is need of such help, and in various other ways improving the lot of the poor and the ignorant. They have opened a free night school for the benefit mainly of boys of cooly and other depressed classes, and also a free library. They are also undertaking the nursing of the sick and upto now have helped in nursing 60 cases. They have formed themselves into a fire brigade and with the pecuniary assistance granted by the local municipal councillors, have purchased appliances for extinguishing fires. Last October disastrous floods visited the district, the effects of which are still being felt. These young men undertook relief work and opened three centres for distribution of rice among the starving people. It is now felt that they can materially extend their usefulness if they can secure a real "home" where they can receive and support disabled and sick persons and nurse them and also open a dispensary. With a view to carry out the amplified, though modest, scheme it is proposed to build a house where there will be a monastery for the accommodation of Sanyasins of the Mission and where the Home of Service will be located with a dispensary. It is estimated that about Rs. 5,000 will be required. We trust the appeal of the Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda, President of the Ramakrishna Home of Service, for funds to carry out the object in view will meet with ready response.

"HOME RULE IN A CLASS ROOM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to my letter in "The Chronicle" of the 24th inst. on "Home Rule in a Class Room," I have received a letter from the Rev. Father Goodier, wherein I am assured that the account which I was given about his lecture was quite inaccurate and misleading. I have, of course, absolutely no reason to doubt Father Goodier's word, and so while withdrawing all my criticism against his lecture, I sincerely apologise to him. I may also mention, Sir, that I am assured that Father Goodier is no enemy of Home Rule, but it a true friend of Indian aspirations, and that his remarks on "Newspapers" in the class were quite general and that there was no attack whatever upon Indian journalism or Home Rule.—Yours, etc.

N. B. VIBHAKAR.

Bombay, July 24.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR BULLECOURT.

SUPPORT TO PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THE AGA KHAN'S DEFENCE OF LORD HARDINGE.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE NEAR BULLECOURT.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS NEAR AVION.

RAIDS AT LOMBARTIZYDE AND LOOS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

A British communiqué says we carried out a successful local operation southward of Avion and reached our objectives with little loss taking over fifty prisoners.

We made raids and bombed dugouts southward of Havrincourt and in the neighbourhoods of Bullecourt and Hollebeke.

We repulsed raids at Lombartzyde and south-eastward of Loos

BRITISH RAID S.-W. OF SERES.

DEMIRHISSAR AND PULJOVO BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., July 24.

A Salonika communique says we made a successful raid at Homondos, south-westward of Seres.

Our aeroplanes bombed Demirhissar and Puljovo.

BRITISH RAID SOUTH OF AVION.

14 ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 24.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—This morning's raid south of Avion penetrated the enemy's positions on a front of six hundred yards to a depth of three hundred. We inflicted heavy casualties and did much damage. We made a successful raid on a strongly-held farm east of Oosttaverne and repulsed the enemy attack north-west of Cherisy.

Aerial fighting took place throughout the day yesterday. The visibility was excellent and our aeroplanes successfully co-operated with the artillery and dropped three tons of bombs on aerodromes, ammunition dumps and railway sidings with good results. We brought down fourteen machines including a raider returning from England. Nine of our machines are missing.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS NEAR HAVRINCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports successful raids west of Havrincourt, east of Vermelles and west of Hollebeke.

MAIL PARCELS LOST THROUGH ENEMY ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

It is announced that the following parcel mails have been lost through enemy action. The dates are those between which parcels reached London for despatch:—Salonika Force, June 29th to July 4th; Egyptian Force, July 3rd to July 8th; Mesopotamian Force, July 3rd to July 16th; East African Force, Indian Base, and Port Said, July 3rd to July 17th; Malta and Egypt, July 17th to July 18th; India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Aden, British Somaliland, British East Africa and Zanzibar, July 4th to July 18th; Gibraltar, July 12th to July 18th.

MR. O'BRIEN'S REFUSAL.

TO PARTICIPATE IN IRISH CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Lloyd George asking him to reconsider his refusal to participate in the Irish Convention, Mr. O'Brien, Leader of Southern Independent Nationalists, has again declined suggesting an Irish referendum as the best democratic means of reaching an agreement.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS' GENEROSITY.

HALF A MILLION WAR CONTRIBUTION YEARLY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

The Lords of the Treasury record with high appreciation the spontaneous generosity of Straits Settlements in increasing their war contribution to half a million sterling yearly. They recall that the Legislative Council of the Straits has also resolved not to recover from the Imperial Government the amounts whereby the military contribution of the colony for 1913/14 and 1914/15 respectively exceed the cost of garrison during these periods.

VIOLENT FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

GERMANS COMPLETELY REPULSED IN CHAMPAGNE

GREAT BATTERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 24.

Last night's French communiqué said:—The bombardment of our positions in the Hurtebise-Craonne region continues very violently, especially on the California Plateau. There has been no infantry action. Eight hundred and fifty shells were thrown into Rheims to-day.

In Champagne the German attack northwest of Mont Cornillet was completely repulsed. Our batteries have been very active against organisatons on the Moronvillers region.

A long-range German gun fired one hundred shells north of Nancy without inflicting any casualties. We made reprisals by an effective fire on the works at Chateausalins.

ATTACK ON CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

FAILURE OF ATTEMPT AGAINST CASEMATES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters describing the fresh attack on Chemin-des-Dames on July 22nd, says that the enemy has given battle on a large scale practically every second day since April 20th when the French captured the position. The attack has been most powerful since the 3rd instant. The present attempt opened with an amazingly violent bombardment from a tremendous accumulation of guns which lasted an hour over a front of ten miles. The infantry attack covered two miles and was directed against Casemates and the California Plateau. The attempt against Casemates failed, but Stosstruppen gained a foothold in the first line on a part of California plateau after tremendous struggle. The fight was still in progress in the evening.

CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

BETWEEN PREMIER, M. RIBOT AND GEN. PETAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot and General Petain are holding a conference here.

1,523 MILLION DOLLARS IN 3 MONTHS.

AMERICA'S ADVANCE TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

America has advanced to the Allies 1,523 million dollars in three months.

TRANSATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR REDUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

The Entente Powers and the United States are negotiating plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that the plans contemplate the inclusion ultimately of all Allied vessels throughout the world including the Japanese, which will possibly be engaged on the Atlantic trade to a greater extent than hitherto.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

MOTION FOR 650 MILLIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

Mr. Bonar Law, this afternoon, will move a vote of credit of 650 millions sterling, the largest hitherto, making total war credits of 5,290 millions.

Liberal Mason has given notice of motion to reduce the vote as a protest against "waste and extravagance."

NEW ENEMY DEVICES.

"INTELLIGENCE" BOMBS AND SMOKE POTS.

INCREASED ATTENTION TO GAS-SHELLS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 8 a.m., July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires that owing to the fact that the bombarded position is usually entirely cut og from communication with the rear, the Germans are now using "intelligence" bombs, and shells in order to communicate with the rear during the bombardment.

The bombs are fired from trench mortars with a range of 500 yards in order to establish communication between the first line under bombardment and the battalion or regimental commands in the rear, while the shells are fired from mine throwers with a range of 1,300 yards, in order to link up the battalion and regimental commands with the artillery and brigade headquarters.

These bombs and shells fall on an agreed spot, thus reducing the danger to a minimum.

CONCEALING POSITIONS WITH SMOKE.

Another ruse to which the enemy is increasingly resorting is concealing positions with smoke. A recently captured order to the enemy artillery announces that a larger number of smoke pots will be issued to the batteries. When the battery is under fire directed from an aeroplane these pots will be placed to the windward of the battery, which the fumes will conceal.

Obviously the smoke can also be utilised to conceal the trenches and the redoubts provided the wind is favourable.

The enemy is also giving attention more than ever to the possibilities of gas shells, in the use of which specially trained officers are instructing the artillery commanders.

PREMIER'S SPEECH.

GERMAN COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Queen's Hall is principally devoted to protestations that all idea of Belgium's becoming a German protectorate is out of the question.

BRITISH RAID ON TRENCHES NEAR GAZA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 24.

An official communiqué from Egypt says:—Two enemy cavalry regiments on the 19th instant pushed nine miles westward of Beersheba. Our mounted forces drove them back to Beersheba. We made a successful raid on the trenches south-west of Gaza.

FIXED PRICE OF BREAD.

EXCHEQUER TO BEAR LOSSES IN SELLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Bonar Law said that the loss incurred in selling bread at a fixed price of nine-pence a quartern would be borne by the Exchequer.

RE-ELECTION FOR DUNDEE.

MR. SCRYMGEOUR TO OPPOSE MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

Mr. Scrymgeour, Prohibitionist and Labour, will oppose Mr. Churchill on the latter's seeking re-election for Dundee owing to his appointment as Minister of Munitions.

MR. HENDERSON RETURNS TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

Mr. Henderson has returned to London.

SUPPORT TO PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"ONLY ONE WAY IS OPEN."

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates is leaving no stone unturned to support the Government. It has issued a vigorous proclamation to the Army denouncing traitors and pointing out that many who fled were mowed down by the German fire. Salvation lies with the Government and yielding before the Germans means loss of land and freedom. Only one way is open. That is forward.

EVENTS APPROACHING CLIMAX IN RUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT GIVEN FULL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 24.

The situation in Russia is momentarily overshadowing the western front. Events seem to be approaching a sort of a climax.

The news that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and Peasants' Delegates have given the Government full power is welcomed and there are indications that the Government will sternly deal with the forces of anarchy in Petrograd. The all-important question is, "Will Kerensky be able to stay rot at the front?" which undoubtedly threatens to create a most dangerous menace yet.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS NEAR KREVO.

OVER 1,300 ENEMY PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

A Russian wireless official communiqué says:—We attacked in the direction of the Vilna and penetrated to a depth of two miles at some places in the neighbourhood of Krevo. We took over a thousand prisoners.

The instability and moral weakness of certain detachments are jeopardising the development of further success. Great numbers of our officers perished gallantly fulfilling their duties.

The enemy continues the offensive between Sereth and Strypa and Zlota Lipa and has occupied four villages. There is intense enemy artillery fire south of Berezovica and Velka.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

A German communiqué says:—A Russian attack south-west of the Dvinsk failed. The Russian attack at Krevo penetrated our position, but a counter-attack drove the enemy out except at two points. Our counter-attack southward of the Sereth developed and the Russians retreated into the Carpathians.

We occupied the heights immediately westward of Tarnopol and crossed the Rohatyn-Ostrow railway. We have begun forward movement astride the Dniester.

The Russians strongly resisted southward of the railway. Russian activity has increased along the ridge of the Carpathians as far as the Putna. Lively fire on the Lower Sereth indicates impending battles.

GERMANS OCCUPY TARNOPOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 10-20 p.m., July 24.

Reuter learns that the Germans have occupied Tarnopol.

STATE CONTROL OF COMMODITIES.

GOVERNMENT MEDIATION RECOMMENDED TO CEASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

"The Times" says that the report of the Merchants' Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce maintains that the present system of State control of commodities has failed in the main cases to increase the supplies or reduce the prices and recommends that the Government shall cease to act as trading intermediaries.

LORD HARDINGE AND INDIA.

AGA KHAN ECHOES INDIAN SENTIMENT.

"UNJUSTLY TREATED" IN MESOPOTAMIA REPORT.

IGNORANT ATTACKS CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., July 24.

His Highness the Aga Khan, in a long letter to "The Times" supporting Lord Hardinge, says if any Indian were now in either House of Parliament, no matter what his religion, province or political complexion, he would have been eager to testify in the Mesopotamia debates to the strength and unanimity of Indian admiration for, and attachment to Lord Hardinge, and to condemn the ignorant attacks made upon him in some portions of the press.

"My countrymen of all shades of thought," the Aga Khan says, feel that he has been most unjustly and ungratefully treated, and I am constrained to write on their behalf. Lord Hardinge's work in India, both in peace and war, should be judged as a whole and not alone by the temporary breakdown of the military arrangements in Mesopotamia. The hold which Lord Hardinge has upon the affection and gratitude of India has not been diminished by the findings of the Commission. The breakdown was the inevitable result of a mistaken policy so long pursued in relation to the Indian military resources, actual and potential.

UTILISING INDIAN MILITARY STRENGTH.

Every well-informed man knew during the last ten years the inevitability of war with Germany, but no attempt was made to adjust the prospective utilisation of Indian military strength to such a contingency. Yet when the moment of the world-crisis came Lord Hardinge, rightly trusting India's profound loyalty to the Emperor and her indignant repudiation of German efforts to induce her to revolt, sent the flower of the Indian Army to France and it arrived in time to share the glory of saving Calais. No request from England for help in any theatres of war was refused. Lord Hardinge relied on his military advisers and on the unanimity of expert official opinion. His fault was one of too generous a response considering the means immediately available to the many calls made upon India. Indian opinion heartily endorses the refusal of Mr. Balfour to accept the resignation of Lord Hardinge."

INTERCESSION SERVICE ON AUGUST 4.

THEIR MAJESTIES TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

The King and Queen will attend intercession service on August 4th on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war.

M. THOMAS AND MR. CHURCHILL.

EXCHANGE CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 23.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

M. Thomas and Mr. Churchill have exchanged congratulatory messages emphasising that their departments will co-operate until victory is secured.

NATIONAL WAR AIMS COMMITTEE.

TO BE INITIATED BY PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., July 25.

A National War Aims Committee has been formed to keep the nation posted with war affairs. Its members include Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. A movement will be initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting at Queen's Hall on August 4th.

DEATH OF MR. ALFRED MOSELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 24.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., July 24.

The death of Mr. Alfred Mosely is announced.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. Laurence, the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mrs and Miss Strangman and the Hon. Mr. Nicholas have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE HOME RULE LEAGUE BOMBAY BRENCH.

Messrs. Saganchand Jethanand, Contractor; Gangadas Mulji; Laxmidas Tejpal; K. Natarajan; Mchomedbhai Ishabhai; Anandji Sundarji; Chaganlal Daulatrai; Babu Partapchand Gulabchand; Messrs. Chandulal Mordal Vardhamandas; Ranchoddas C. Shroff; Devchand Mulji Choksi; Lalji Ghelabhai; Mistri Mohanlal; Manilal Parmandas; Narandas Karsondas; Bhogilal Bhaidas Kampani, B.A., LL.B.; Hamatlal N. Parikh, B.A., LL.B.; Balaram Bhaskar Pathare, B.A., LL.B.; Balkrishna Sitaram Chirpulkar, B.A., LL.B.; Bhagwandas Premji; Jeshingbhai Balabhai; Karamchand Chunilal; and Dadabhoy Sorabji Dubash.

In addition about 60 more members.

JHADESHWAR HOME RULE LEAGUE.

CABLES TO PREMIER AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Members of the Home Rule League, Jhadeshwar branch, met on Friday, the 20th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Haribhai J. Amin and resolved to send telegrams to London to the Prime Minister, Secretary of State for India and the Private Secretary to H. E. Viceroy, Delhi. They run as under:—

To the Prime Minister:—

"Jhadeshwar Branch, Home Rule for India League, fully subscribe telegram of Allahabad Home Rule League, and urge your intervention as situation is very critical."

To the Secretary of State for India:—

"Jhadeshwar Branch, Home Rule for India League fully endorses telegram of Bombay Presidency Association and strongly urges reversal of Madras internment orders and disavowal of Lord Pentland's policy. Copy submitted to Private Secretary, Viceroy, Delhi."

To the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

"Copy of telegram addressed to the Secretary of State for India:—Jhadeshwar Branch, Home Rule for India League, fully endorses telegram of Bombay Presidency Association and strongly urges reversal of the Madras internment orders and disavowal of Lord Pentland's policy."

MR. MONTAGU'S APPOINTMENT.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

A social gathering of this institution was held on Sunday evening in the Hall of the Brotherhood, to entertain Lieut. Aaron Joseph, I.M.S.; Lieut. Jacob Ezekiel, I.M.S., and Dr. S. J. Bhirad, M.B.B.S. About 90 members, several guests and three lady guests were present. Mr. Jacob I. Aptekar occupied the chair. After an enjoyable programme of songs and music, Lieut. Jacob Ezekiel made a short speech, exhorting the young men to seize any opportunity they may have to serve the Empire, and became a life member of the Brotherhood.

A vote of congratulations to the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, on his being the first Jew to be appointed as the Secretary of State for India, was then proposed by Mr. J. D. Aaron, and was carried with acclamation. After light refreshment the meeting dispersed with the singing of the National Anthem.

The following letter was addressed to the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu:—

"Sir,—The Israelite Brotherhood desires me to convey to you their hearty congratulations on your being appointed the Secretary of State for India. We are doubly proud of you—firstly because India has found a sympathising friend in you and secondly as Jews. I beg to remain, sir, yours, etc.—M. Solomon, Honorary Secretary."

CAPT. R. H. BROACHA, I. M. S.

REPORTED DEATH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

We regret to learn of the death of Captain Rustomji Hormusji Broacha, I.M.S., which occurred on the 17th July. His father Mr. Hormusji Cowasji Broacha, a local journalist, received a wire on Monday night from Simla stating that the military authority in Busra reported that Captain Broacha died on the 17th July, the disease from which he died being not known.

Captain Broacha had a brilliant school and college career. He passed his L.M. & S., examination in 1907 and proceeded to England to study for the Indian Medical Service examination. He successfully passed the test in 1911 and returned to India where he was attached as medical officer to the Karnatic Regiment at Lucknow. He then served at different places, and on the outbreak of the war in 1914, he proceeded to the front, where he was twice wounded. On one of these occasions he was wounded on the neck whilst going to the help of one of his brother officers.

Captain Broacha's marriage with Miss Tehmina, daughter of the well-known Calcutta merchant Mr. Jamsetji Framji Madon, took place at Calcutta in 1912, the ceremony taking place in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering at the Tagore Palace. Captain Broacha was only thirty three years of age at the time of his death. He leaves behind him his widow, his father, his two little children, and a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

posals for utilising the money are not yet ready, and I am not in a position to say how the amount is to be applied. I understand, however, that my Hon. colleague in charge of the Educational Department is having prepared a detailed review of the educational needs of this presidency, in order that a definite and adequate programme for the future may be laid down. The memorandum enables a comparison to be made between the actuals of 1915-16, and the Budget for the current year.

EXPANSION OF REVENUE.

On the revenue side there is a satisfactory expansion of nearly 39½ lakhs. This is come to after making adjustments necessary on account of the change introduced this year in the method of meeting expenditure and after leaving out of account four lakhs of the new assignment from the Imperial Government. Over and above this increase of 39½ lakhs, there is an increase of 28.3 lakhs due to new taxation, mainly income tax. But as this is passed on at once to the Imperial through the transfer account, it does not affect the total estimated revenue of 805 lakhs. Similarly, on the expenditure side proposals are for rather more than 41 lakhs in excess of what was actually spent in 1915/16. Our provincial balance is mounting up and is expected to reach the figure of 259 lakhs at the close of the year.

As usual the forecast of the year is based on the assumption of normal monsoon. Up-to-date prospects are not unfavourable. Guzerat has had abundant rainfall and the cultivators on the Western Ghats have had an unusually good sowing season. In Konkan, the rainfall has been about the normal. All the other portions, namely the Khandesh, East Deccan and the Southern Maharatta country have had to endure a long break. But there are signs that this has now come to an end. In Sind, the innundation has so far not been so good as last year. In Upper Sind rice crop has suffered, and in other places there is a deficiency of water for irrigation. Several members have favoured me with a note of the points on which they wish information. I propose to deal with these points along with any other which may be raised when replying to the debate.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

HON. MR. PARANJPYE.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye continuing the debate after the members reassembled, said that the present policy of the Government of Bombay to retire their servants compulsorily at the age of fifty-five resulted in waste of public money. He noticed that during the past few years, the amount for superannuation allowances and pensions have been increasing continually and that accounts for 1915-16 and the budget for this year showed such a large difference as Rs. 72,000 on this head.

HON. MR. HARCHANDRAI VISHINDAS.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said it was recognised on all hands that fifty-five was the proper age for Government servants to retire, and this rule should not be departed from, except in the case where the services of particular officers were indispensable, and could not be done by another man.

The Hon. Mr. Sathe suggested some reforms in regard to civil courts.

HON. MR. BHURGRI

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri pleaded for more funds to develop communication in Sind, especially roads. He said that Sind was neglected whereas other divisions of the Presidency were getting large allotments for roads.

HON. MR. UPASANI

The Hon. Mr. Upasani, while congratulating the Finance Minister on his budget, thought they should have expected some marked reforms. There were several items of expenditure which should be increased. He was of opinion that the amount of estimated suspension of taxation ought to be increased as the rainfall situation in some districts were still serious. He pleaded for the betterment of the pay of the primary school teachers and increase of grants to aided schools.

HON MR PAREKH

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh agreed with Mr. Paranjpye that it was a great loss to compulsorily retire Government servants at the age of 55.

Mr. Parekh next referred to the mode of collection of cesses in the Kaira District. Up to now collections were made in four or five instalments during the year. He had been told that an order had been issued by certain revenue officers that collections ought to be made at one and the same time, namely, when the first instalments were generally due. This was leading to some abuses.

HON MR PRATT

The Hon. Mr. Pratt refuted Mr. Parekh's statements and said that Kaira was not a province slow in making complaints as he knew from the revenue appeal before him and if abuses really existed they could have been brought to his notice or to the notice of the collector of the districts.

HON. MR. PATEL.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel pointed out that, in view of the remarks on the report submitted by the Hon. Mr. Pratt and the Hon. Mr. Lawrence with regard to the working of police reorganisation scheme, it was high time that the Government after making a halt should make further inquiries into the matter. He referred to the summer exodus to the hills by members of the Government. Several thousands of rupees were being spent by the Government from provincial revenue on these tours, and he submitted the time had come when his Excellency's Government should seriously consider whether one trip to Mahabaleshwar in the months of April and May would not suffice for the upkeep of energy and the dignity of members of the Government. Mr. Patel appealed to the Government to follow the example set by the Government of India and Madras and do something to improve the indigenous system of Ayurvedic and Unani medicine.

HON. MR. GODBOLE.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole said that he considered the post of Talukdari Settlement Officer which cost the tax-payer twenty-seven thousand rupees a year was quite unnecessary and if the Government thought otherwise the burden of cost should not fall on the tax-payers, but should be borne by the Talukdars. He contended that the provision of four lakhs and odd to technical and industrial education was too small.

HON. MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael in replying touched upon the various points raised in the debate. Referring to the criticisms on police expenditure, he said that, as a matter of fact, fresh recruitment to the Force had ceased for some time. Part of the additional expenditure was intended to cover certain allowance, giving better accommodation to lower ranks of men, etc. As a matter of fact an enquiry was being held on the whole subject by the Government. Referring to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr Manmohandas Ramji, he said it was a matter of regret that the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Piece-Goods Association of which bodies they were the respective chairmen, had decided to withdraw the grants to the College.

Mr. Samaldas at this stage pointed out that grants were to have continued only until the College was on a proper footing, and hence the withdrawal.

Mr. Carmichael resuming appealed to both the hon. members to use their influence to get these two bodies continue their grant. In regard to the money available from the wheat scheme, various proposals had been put forward as to their use, and he had no doubt that the Director of Agriculture would give them all careful consideration. As to the Back Bay walling scheme financing, raised by the Hon. Mr. Godbole, it was the intention of the Government to ask the Bombay Municipality to find funds for the road to be constructed alongside the wall. Mr. Carmichael having replied to various other minor matters the budget discussion closed and the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

GOVERNMENT PLEADERS AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi:—

(a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Rememberancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay, issued a Circular in March 1917 regulating the attitude that Government Pleaders, Public Prosecutors and their Assistants should adopt towards political movements?

(b) If so, will Government be graciously pleased to lay a copy of the Circular on the table of the Council?

(c) Are Government Pleaders, Public Prosecutors and their Assistants prohibited from attending political meetings?

(a) Yes. (b) A copy of the circular in question is placed on the Council Table.

CIRCULAR.

As several references have been made to him on the subject, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs desires to indicate briefly the attitude which he considers that Government Pleaders should adopt towards political movements, and he believes that Government Pleaders themselves will be glad to have some specific guidance in this respect. It should be understood that the same rule will be held to apply to Public Prosecutors, the Assistants of Government Pleaders and Public Prosecutors, Subordinate Government Pleaders and Honorary Assistants.

2. Government Pleaders are required in the course of their duties, not only to represent the views and act in the interest of the Government of the day, in cases coming before the courts, but to give advice on legal matters concerning Government business of any kind or in any department (see rules 60 and 61 of the Rules for the conduct of the Legal Affairs of Government). The Government Pleader also occupies an important position with reference to the Bar and can exercise considerablle influence. The nature of the Government Pleader's duties, therefore, is such that if by his conduct he identifies himself with any political movement, the objects or methods of which are in any essential matter opposed to the policy and expressed views of the Government or are condemned by the Government, he incapacitates himself to a greater or lesser degree, according to the circumstances, from honourably fulfilling the duties of his appointment. It is unnecessary to attempt to enumerate the particular political movements or the specific acts which are open to objection on these grounds, but a Government servant can seldom have any genuine doubt in his own mind on a question of this kind, and the Legal Remembrancer would be glad if any case of doubt were referred to him.

3. At the same time the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs desires to make it known that he will call upon any Government Pleader, who adopts towards a political question an attitude which is inconsistent with his duties or liable to be misconstrued, either to desist from such conduct or to resign his appointment (See rule 21 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules hereto appended.)

G. D. FRENCH,
Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Rule 21 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

A Government servant may not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or relating to Indian affairs. Nor may he attend any political meeting his presence at which is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his public usefulness. When there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene the provisions of this rule, he should refer the matter for orders to the local Government to which, or the Government servant to whom, he is immediately subordinate.

(c) The attention of the Hon. member is invited to the terms of the circular.

OFFICER'S ALLEGED HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

(a) Has the attention of Government been called to a letter published on page 7 of the issue of "the Kesari" of the 20th March 1917 about the alleged high-handed conduct of Mr. Hood?

(b) If so, has any enquiry been made into the allegations?

(a) Yes; (b) Enquiry was made, and Government is satisfied that the allegations were unfounded.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

Will Government be pleased to state when the introduction of a bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879, may be expected and whether the question of securing a standardisation of weights and measures in the Presidency is likely to be brought up before the legislature in the near future?

As regards the first part of the question, the Hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 16, put by the Hon. Mr. P. A. Desai, at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. Government are still not in a position to say when the bill is likely to be introduced. With regard to the latter part of the question, the Hon. Member is referred to the answer given by Government to question No. 4 put by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole.

WAR LOAN ZOOLUM.

(a) Has the attention of Government been called to a letter published on page 7 of the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th May, 1917 under the heading "War Loan Zoolum"?

(b) If so, has any inquiry been made into the allegations?

The answer to both the questions is in the affirmative. The allegations were enquired into and were found to be totally untrue.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

The Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Bhurgri:—

Will Government be pleased to state—

Is it a fact that school and college students have been acting as volunteers at the Congress and Moslem League meetings?

Enquiries are being made.

APPOINTMENTS OF D.S.P.

With reference to the reply given by Government to my question No. 7, put at the Council meeting of the 28th July 1913, will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) If any of the convenanted Assistant Superintendents of Police referred to in the reply of Government have been provided with appointments of District Superintendents of Police by the present time;

(b) If so, how many have been so provided;

(c) If some have yet to be provided, when they may be expected to be provided;

(d) If all have been so provided, whether effect has been given by Government to the recommendation of the Police Commission to the effect that a certain number of the higher appointments in the police be listed for members of the Provincial Civil Service by the appointment of members of that servce to the posts of District Superintendents of Police;

(e) If so, how many members of that service have been appointed as District Superintendents of Police?

(a) Yes; (b) Ten; (c) There is still one left, and it is hoped to provide him with a District Superintendentship of Police about a year hence; (d) and (e) Acting appointments from among the grades of Deputy Superintendent of Police continue to be made to the grade of Superintendent of Police.

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police were specially created, for Indians;

(b) If so, how many of these posts have been held, since their creation, by Hindus, Mahomedans. Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians or Europeans (The figures may kindly be given for each year).

(a) No. The Provincial Police Service was originally created for Natives of India, and has subsequently been thrown open to a limited number of European Inspectors who have adopted an Indian domicile, the present limit being four; (b) A statement furnishing the information required is laid on the Council Table.

REPORT OF PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

Whether it is a fact that the Governments of other parts of India have invited non-official opinion in respect of the Report of the Public Services Commission; (b) if so, whether Government have invited such opinion?

(a) It is believed that some local Governments have invited non-official opinions on the report of the Public Services Commission. (b) No.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

Will Government be pleased to state:—the number of enrolments, up to the presene time, in the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force in each District of the Bombay Presidency including Sind; (b) whether any persons have withdrawn their applications? (c) If so, what are the reasons for the withdrawals.

(a) For "enrolments" the information asked for is not available with Government. As regards applications the attention of the Hon. Member is drawn to Press Communique No. 8202, dated 6th July, 1917, a copy of which has been supplied to him. This shows the distribution by districts of the 419 applications received up to 15th June. In the fortnight ending 30th June, 19 further applications were received. (b) So far as the Government is aware, two applications have been withdrawn. (c) The reasons for withdrawal are not known.

LARKANA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Is it a fact, that some district officials of Larkana have sent for members of the Larkana branch of the Home Rule League and expressed their disapproval of the Home Rule movement? (c) Is it a fact that one Seth Thaverdas, who had written a letter to the "Hindvasi," a vernacular daily of Hyderabad, calling on the members of the Larkana Branch to keep up the activities of the League, was sent for by the Superintendent of Police of Larkana and reprimanded?

Government have no information on the subject.

Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) if it is fact that a public meeting had been organized by the people of Larkana to protest against the internment of Mrs. Besant; (b) if the local Municipal Hall ordinarily used as a Town Hall for public meetings was refused for the purpose of the above meeting; (c) if a day previous to the above meeting, the Collector of Larkana had sent for the President of the Home Rule League and suggested to him not to hold the meeting; (d) if the President of the League did not accept the suggestion; (e) if, on the day of the meeting, the Collector wrote a letter to the President of the League refusing to permit the holding of the meeting on an open space in the town; (f) if Government will lay the abovementioned letter on the Council Table; (g) if it is a fact that the meeting of protest was subsequently held in a garden belonging to the President of the League.

Government have no information on the subject.

The Hon. Mr. Pandurang Anants Desai:—

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.

Will Government be pleased to state:—(a) In how many cases of motor-car accidents in the City of Bombay in 1916 the drivers were found to be drunk? And what is the proportion of persons so found as against persons not so found? (b) Were any steps such as cancelling and suspending their licenses taken in such cases? If so, in how many?

(a) In 7 cases out of 684 motor-car accidents which occurred in the City of Bombay during the year 1916 the drivers were found to be under the influence of liquor. The proportion of persons so found works out at a little over one per cent of the drivers concerned in accidents. (b) In 6 cases out of the 7, the drivers were prosecuted and convicted. The licenses of three of these men were suspended in addition to the sentence. In addition to these punishments inflicted by the Courts, Government have themselves cancelled one and suspended three licenses.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" ON A "HOSPITAL SCANDAL."

Has the attention of Government been called to the incident reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th February 1917, under the heading 'Hospital Scandal'?

Yes.

What steps does Government propose to take with reference to the two points suggested by the Coroner?

Proper facilities exist for the treatment of cases of street accidents at the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, the St. George's and the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospitals. With regard to the question of improving the system of street ambulances Government are in communication with the St. John Ambulance Association.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT DHULIA.

The Hon. S. N. D. Garud:—

Is it true (a) that prisoners are yoked to heavy bullock carts and paraded through streets to bring stones and sand at Dhulia? (b) That one of the places from which they bring stones is about four miles from the town, and that prisoners are marched to that place and back dragging heavy bullock carts full of stones in the hot sun, without shoes, on roads that become very hot in the afternoon?

The information will be obtained.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Javer:—

LADIES' WAITING ROOMS FOR 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS.

Will Government be pleased to state whether there exist Ladies Waiting Rooms for 3rd class passengers on the railways in the Presidency?

With the exception of the Bhusawal station on the G. I. P. Railway, there are no separate ladies' waiting rooms for 3rd class passengers on the other Railways in the Presidency. On the North-Western Railway, however, partitioned enclosures are provided in the 3rd class waiting sheds at Larkana, Shikarpur, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Karachi City to form waiting sheds for Indian ladies.

DRINKING WATER FOR PASSENGERS.

Will Government be pleased to state on what Railways in the Presidency arrangements are made to provide drinking water for passengers belonging to the various communities?

Arrangements to provide drinking water to passengers belonging to the various communities exist on the G. I. P., Gondal, Porbandar and Cutch Railways and on the Morvi Railway at the Wankaner junction all the year round and at the other stations on that line during the hot season only. On the other Railways in the Presidency either water taps and chattie filters are provided at the stations or Brahmin and Mahomedan watermen supply water to passengers.

EXPENDITURE ON MAHABALESHWAR MOVE.

The Hon. Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kumat:—

Will Government be pleased to give the following information:—(1) What has been the total expenditure to the State for the hill journey and stay of Government and Heads of Departments at Mahabaleshwar for the years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17 separately? (2) Who are the Gazetted Officers who have to go to Mahabaleshwar owing to the move of Government to that hill station?

(1) Information is being collected. (2) The gazetted officers who are required to go to Mahabaleshwar owing to the move of Government are specified below:—The ordinary members of the Executive Council, the Secretaries to Government, the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, his Excellency the Governor's staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government.

TRAFFIC ORDERS BY COLLECTOR OF RATNAGIRI.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye:—

(a) Is it a fact that the present Collector of Ratnagiri while camping at Dapoli issues orders that no cart traffic is to be allowed at night by the main road from Harnai to Dapoli which passes near his camp, that even during daytime the usual bells on the bullocks' necks are to be silenced while they pass by his camp, and that no musical instruments are to be played at night, even on religious purposes, at Dapoli, during his stay there? (b) Is it a fact that the said Collector is in the habit of giving similar orders at all places where he camps?

(a) and (b) No orders have been issued by the Collector for cart traffic to be stopped on any road at Dapoli or elsewhere, or for the bells on bullocks' necks to be silenced during the daytime; nor, so far as can be ascertained, has any such action been taken by the police at Dapoli. The Collector has not ordered at Dapoli or elsewhere that no musical instruments are to be played at night during his stay. He only orders the police to arrange that loud music in the vicinity of his camps should not continue after 10 p.m. He has not ordered the police to stop any religious music, nor did the police stop any religious music at Dapoli or order it to be stopped.

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO THE "MAIL" NEWSPAPER.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel:—

Is it a fact that the weekly newspaper "The Mail" published in Bombay is subsidised by Government? How many copies of the "The Mail" are being purchased by the Government for free distribution?

The "Mail (Islamic)" is not subsidised by Government. They subscribe for 150 copies.

USE OF THE ELPHINSTONE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

(a) Is it a fact that the building of the Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay, is a charitable endowment for educational purposes, and (b) is it to be used in the near future for non-educational purposes?

(a) No. The building is the property of Government. (b) It has been decided that the present site of the school should be given to the Small Causes Court when the school can be removed. Attempts to find a new site have, however, failed up to the present.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohan Das Ramji:—

STUDENTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Does the circular of the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay, dated the 7th June 1917, preventing students from attending public meetings apply to meetings where the question of self-government as propounded by the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League is discussed and also to meetings where other political problems of interest to the country and the Empire are discussed?

The answer to the question is in the affirmative.

POLICE FUND IN EAST AND WEST KHANDESH.

(a) Will Government be pleased to state the total amount of the Police Fund raised in East and West Khandesh

(b) Is it not a fact that in these districts the Fund was collected by Police Sub-Inspectors in each taluka?

(c) Is it true that contributions for the Fund were levied from poor Bhils at Dhadgaum in taluka Taloda in West Khandesh and the amount collected subsequently returned. What was the amount thus collected and returned?

(a) Rs. 14,245 in round figures (Rs. 1,345 in East Khandesh and Rs. 12,900 in West Khandesh. (b) No subscriptions for the Fund were collected by the Police Sub-Inspectors in the East Khandesh District. In the West Khandesh District most of the money was collected by Police Sub-Inspectors, who were furnished with an appeal written in Marathi by the Superintendent of Police, which was to be shown to all persons approached. In this appeal the Superintendent had laid special emphasis upon the voluntary nature of the donations solicited. Since September 1916 Police Sub-Inspectors have been debarred from collecting subscriptions. (c) No subscriptions were obtained from the Bhils of Dhadgaon. From the information received the District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, had grounds to suspect that certain subscriptions from one or two villages in the Dhadgaon *Mahal*, the population of which is exclusively Bhil, had not been voluntarily given and he therefore directed the refund to the subscribers of all the money collected in that *Mahal*. The amount so returned was Rs. 241.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly give the following a space in your esteemed paper.

Of late, frequent inquiries are being made of me as to whether the "Home of Industries for the Blind" lately started at Lamington Road, Bombay, has any connection with this Institution.

I therefore beg to inform the public that this institution has no connection whatsoever with the said "Home of Industries for the Blind," although I have nothing to say against it and am personally in sympathy with its aims and objects.—Yours, etc.,

J. B. PETIT,
Hony. Secy.
The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

GOVERNMENT ACQUISITION OF SILVER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

In the communiqué issued on 20th July, 1917, with regard to the acquisition by Government of silver imported into India it was stated that the expression "silver already in transit would not be acquired" does not include silver contracted in America or elsewhere, but not yet shipped. As a further question has been raised on this point the Government of India desire to explain that the concession made in respect of silver in transit, will only apply to silver consigned to India on a through bill of lading before July 11th, and will not cover silver which was afloat on that date but which was not definitely consigned to India.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting was held at Mandvi, under the combined auspices of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association and this Institution on Sunday last, when Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor presided. The meeting was attended by many ladies and gentlemen.

Before the commencement of the work, Mr. Pransukh Manchand entertained the audience with some music. The President in opening the meeting said that they had assembled for the purpose of propagating the humanitarian cause. They were all fully acquainted with the good results that the Humanitarian Fund had achieved owing to the laudable efforts of Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri. He further mentioned the importance of similar efforts in different parts of the country.

Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Honorary Manager of the Fund said the Institution was started seven years ago and during the interval it had tried to protect as many animals as possible. He thanked the editors of various newspapers and donors who have been helping the efforts of this Fund from time to time by publishing various opinions regarding the advantages of vegetarianism and by their kindly assistance respectively. He appealed to the audience to lend a helping hand to the Institution to ensure its progress.

Messrs. H. K. Mehta, Kavasji J. Mistri and others dwelt upon the subject of Jiv Daya and urged the audience to spare no pains for the protection of suffering animals, and to render physical, pecuniary or intellectual help to the cause as much as possible.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who apologised for not being in time, because he was unaware of the meeting and the expectation that he would speak until that afternoon expressed the hope that the active part played by Seth Lallubhai Jhaveri and Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati would continue as efficiently as in the past and that the humanitarian cause in Bombay might achieve more and more success. He appealed to the audience to do all in their power to lessen the suffering of the animals.

Subscription from various gentlemen amounting to nearly Rs. 3,000 were announced Muni Maharaj Shri Vallabh Vijayaji having also spoken on Jjiva Daya. The President also addressed the meeting which then closed.

MEDOWS STREET BURGLARY

TWO ARRESTS.

It will be remembered that early on Sunday before last a burglary occurred on the premises of the Commercial Watch Co., a Parsi firm of Jewellers and Watchmakers in Medows Street. Three or four days were occupied in estimating the value of the property ransacked. And during that period, the C.I.D. were busy investigating the possibilities of the burglary. A photograph of the three smashed-up show cases was taken. From this it appeared that two, among a suspected gang of six, had left their finger impressions on one of the broken plate glasses. A comparison of the different finger-impressions, preserved in the Police Commissioner's office, was at once made, and it was then discovered that two young Hindus, had identical finger-impressions left on the sheets of the finger-impression bureau in Bombay. Superintendent Sullivan was immediately deputed to trace these men. They were arrested, and taken before the Police Commissioner, when it was found that their finger-impressions synchronised with those taken previously. A portion of the stolen property was subsequently recovered, and the men are in the lock-up pending further enquiries.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

26 PERSONS KILLED AND 40 INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

At 18-40 on 23rd, 143 down Jubbulpore-Gondia passenger train on the narrow gauge section of the Satpure Railway collided with a relief train near 708 mile between Ghunsore and Pindarai. Both engines and two third class carriages were damaged and the driver and khalasi of the relief train and the overseer and about twenty-three Indian passengers were killed. Twenty-five were badly injured and fifteen slightly injured. Transhipment will be necessary for perhaps two days.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

The principal interest of the day again centred in jute mill shares, in which an active market ruled with strong enquiry and advancing rates, a large turn-over in shares being reported. Coal shares did not attract much attention, only a small trade taking place. Industrials were again a feature of the market, accounting for quite a considerable business.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Jumoni 10, 10/4, Kuardi 17, Ondal ord 16/12, 17, Standard 15, 15/4.

Jute:—Auckland ord 238, 245, Budge Budge prefs 118, Clive ord 172/12 172/8, 173, 174, 176/8, 177/8, Dalhousie ord 382, 384, 388, Delta ord 400, 405, Empire ord 42, Fort Gloster ord 482, 485, Howrah ord 349, 350 to 365, Kamarhatty ord 362 to 374, Kanknarrah ord 478 to 486 Kinnison ord 625, 630 Lawrence ord 372, 373, 375, New Central ord 435, 440, Northbrook ord 39, 39/8, Reliance ord 333, 335, 343, Union ord 555, 560.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 55/8, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord 110, 112, Bowreah Cotton ord 180, Calcutta City Flour 12 4, Champaran Sugar 184, 185, 190, Dacca Electric Supply 13/12, 14, Dalbhoom Gold ord 17/12, 18, Duubar Cotton ord 26, 29, Dunbar Cotton prefs 57, 58, Klung Rubber 9/14 to 10/2, Kumardhubi Engineering (new issue) 28/12, 29, Russa Engineering Works 188, Titaghur Paper ord 142, 143, Triton Insurance 63, 64.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/4 to 66/12 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/4 to 67/10.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL SHIVLAL ESTATES.

APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER.

FULL TEXT OF JUSTICE MARTEN'S JUDGMENT.

(*Before Justice Marten.*)

Suit No. 678 of 1917.

Govindlal Bunsilal ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Bunsilal Motilal and others ..... Defendants.

and

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

Bunsilal Motilal ..... Plaintiff

vs.

Govindlal Bunsilal and others ... Defendants.

In the above suits the following oral judgment was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the 19th July, 1917:—

In this case or rather cases, for they are two, there are two cross-notices of motion. Both suits relate to the assets passing on the death of a very rich man and the contest in the two cases is this. The plaintiff in the first action says that the whole assets passed under the will of the testator. The plaintiffs in the second action say that all the property of the testator was really ancestral property and that accordingly it went by survivorship to the surviving members of the joint-family. There is a reply in some degree to that effect that by the custom of Hyderabad or the Nizam's State where the testator is alleged to have a domicile, the testator had the right to make a will. This point in both these actions will be for the trial, namely, whether the property was ancestral, and if it was, whether there was any such custom as is alleged in the plaint.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A RECEIVER.

I think it is common ground here that under the circumstances there must be a Receiver. I think all parties were agreed upon that, and a very lengthy contest has taken place as to really who should be appointed a Receiver. The ordinary rule of the Court I think is quite clear. It is laid down by Sir George Jessel in 12 ch. D., page 447—451, where the learned Judge says this:—

"Then, besides this, it is a settled rule that one of the parties to the cause shall not be appointed Receiver without the consent of the other party unless a very special case is made. I will illustrate my meaning as to a special case by referring to Sargant v. Read, 1 ch. D. 600, where, under special circumstances, I appointed the plaintiff receiver against the will of the defendant. But it requires a very strong and special case to induce the Court to do so."

Now that rule is relaxed to a considerable degree in partnership suits and I think the note in Seton vol. 1, 6th edition, page 775, is correct, where it is said: "But in the case of a partner continuing the business (especially if he has a larger share) it is frequently done."

This is borne out also in Lindley on partnership, 6th edition, page 540, where he says:—

"If the Court, on being applied to for the appointment of a Receiver, thinks that a proper case for such appointment is made, and the partner actually carrying on business has not been guilty of such misconduct as to have rendered it unsafe to trust him, the Court generally appoints him receiver and manager without salary."

PLAINTIFF'S QUALIFICATIONS.

The plaintiff in the first action asks that he should be appointed a receiver. He has this advantage that he was appointed an executor by his grandfather under the testator's will, and in that will the testator speaks in complimentary terms of his business capacity. So, if the property really passes under the will, if one appointed a receiver at all, he would be the person to appoint. On the other hand, if the property is ancestral and although I have no intention whatever of deciding on this motion, that must be a matter for the trial. If it was, the property would not pass under this will, and in that case the property would go approximately in 1/7ths and the plaintiff(on the ground they have put forward to me, has 1/7ths with his own children.

But the plaintiff has had this practical advantage that for some 6 or 7 years past he has been in charge of the Bombay branch business. It appears the head office so to speak, is at Hyderabad, but the branch office at Bombay really is more important than the head office and the bulk of the business is done in Bombay. It has been clearly established that he has been in charge of that branch for several years past.

Now, it is said on the other side that all that time he had been under the direct supervision of his grandfather, that practically all documents had to be signed by the grandfather and that he has been nothing more at the most than a branch manager.

These are, I think, his chief qualifications for being appointed a manager. but I am bound to say that I do not think he is in the same position as a partner referred to in these cases cited in Lindley and Seton. He had been at the most a branch manager under the direct supervision of his grandfather, and to my mind that is not the same situation as to that of an ordinary partnership where one partner, to use the expression used in Lindley, has been actually carrying on the business. I do not think he has been actually carrying on the business within the meaning of that passage in Lindley.

FAILURE OF PERSONAL ATTACKS.

Then, on the other hand, there was an attack on the plaintiff by his father which I very much regret to see. As to that the plaintiff has produced an overwhelming evidence in the shape of a very large quantity of affidavits from leading business men in Bombay to show that he is a fit and proper person in their opinion to act in connection with this business. So far as the attack on his personal character is concerned, I say without the slightest hesitation that it has absolutely and entirely failed, and as far as the fitness and honesty is concerned, I should certainly think that he has been a proper person to be appointed.

RIVALS TO PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

There are, however, rivals to his claim. Mr. Setalvad has put forward in the first place (I think he did not put forward on the first day but reflections induced him to put it forward on the second day) his own client. His own client is the father of the plaintiff. He is put forward to show that he is a fit and proper person to be appointed a receiver, but at any rate there is not the usual formal evidence which I personally require in cases where parties are to be appointed receivers other than the person generally appointed by this Court. But there is this to be said in his favour and the matter which I have given due consideration to, is that under the will of the testator, the testator directs that he is to have charge of the business at Hyderabad, and therefore one must, I suppose, assume that the testator thought that it was proper for him to have charge of the Hyderabad business. In his own affidavits he contends that his father consulted him very frequently about the Bombay business and that really no step of any importance was taken without Mr. Setalvad's client's knowledge and consent. I rather doubt whether that is so, but at any rate looking at all the circumstances of the case, I do not think he would be a fit and proper person to appoint as receiver here, and I think one ground alone would in my view disentitle him and that is the disgusting personal attacks he has made on the plaintiff (his son) and which I shall refer to in the latter portion of my judgment. Secondly, as this was the proposition that Mr. Setalvad put forward in his argument that Mr. Sethna should be appointed a receiver. Now, that is in accordance with the usual practice of this Court here. I take the practice as I find it and in a large number of cases I think it works very well to appoint Mr. Sethna, because one does not have the expense of affidavits of fitness and the expense of providing security, for orders giving receiver liberty to act at once or for ascertaining whether the plaintiff is in an effective position of giving undertakings.

MR. SETHNA'S QUALIFICATIONS.

It has been the practice here that in ordinary cases, unless the parties agree, Mr. Sethna is appointed a receiver. He is not in any case an official receiver. He has been a gentleman who is appointed by the Court and as far as I have been able to see those appointments have worked satisfactorily to all concerned, and further I have this to consider the ordinary rule of the Court that in contested cases one party would not be appointed a receiver without the consent of the other party. There is that difference which is very frequently drawn in partnership suits, but as I said before. I cannot regard the plaintiff in this action as being in a precisely analogous position to that of a partner in an ordinary partnership suit. So I think *prima facie* here the order the Court would make, would be to appoint Mr. Sethna receiver. It is objected here that Mr. Sethna could not manage this business. I do not think that is quite a fair objection. I suppose in England where the practice is to appoint some big chartered accountants, men like Whiuny, Pitt and others, they do not actually go and sit in counting house day by day. They have financial control as receivers and managers, but of course they have persons under them who are *de facto* managers of the business. When I say "under them" I do not say in a subordinate sense of a master and servant. A *de facto* manager may be a managing director or some other person who is under their general supervision.

PLAINTIFF AS MANAGER.

If I appointed Mr. Sethna receiver, I see no reason and I think it would be a good thing for the family, if the plaintiff was a manager under him. I should make Mr. Sethna, receiver and manager, as far as this Court is concerned, but it seems to me that the suggestion that the plaintiff should be a manager *de facto* under him, is one which would have every prospect of working the good will, provided the plaintiff is agreeable so to do, and I think it would also have this additional advantage. We have here assets not merely in Bombay itself, but there are assets in mofussil and similarly in Native States, and I am inclined to think it will facilitate matters to have a receiver who is known in the Bombay Presidency as being a gentleman usually appointed in these Courts, and though he does not occupy an official position, he occupies a semi-official position. I am also influenced by this consideration with what intense bitterness this present litigation is being conducted between the father and the son and in which I regret to find horrible attacks being made by the father against his sons. There are also the infants involved, and I think it is an additional ground for appointing an independent person that these attacks and in some degree their cross-attacks be put an end to. If I appoint one of these parties a receiver and manager, I think it would probably accentuate the bitterness between the parties and probably do more harm than good.

ESTATES WORTH OVER £3,000,000.

I therefore after considering all the circumstances think that the proper person to appoint receiver in this case will be Mr. Sethna, but there are some matters got to consider. The property consists approximately of the estate something over three million sterling. There are Government paper and stocks and shares of approximately £700,000. There are ornaments of approximately £300,000 and immoveable property of another £700,000. All this property I understand, is within the jurisdiction. At any rate the Government paper and the ornaments are, and I shall direct that all script and the ornaments be lodged in the Bank of India and not to be removed from that except under the order of the Court. Directions will be given about collecting the income on the script and paying it to the receiver as may be directed by the order of the Court.

Now comes the question of security. I think on the whole I will decide the question of security in Chambers. Mr. Setalvad was willing, if I appointed Mr. Sethna, that Mr. Setalvad's two clients would charge their shares as security. I think that would be good, and if that is done, I think I shall only require in all probability security for £100,000 from Mr. Sethna, but as to these figures I think as regards the security, I must have details put before me in Chambers, so that I really know on what basis I am requiring security. I shall want in rather more details than at present.

REMUNERATION FOR PLAINTIFF.

But I think it would be, as I have already intimated, unfortunate if the plaintiff was disassociated from the practical management of the Bombay business and I shall therefore give liberty to Mr. Sethna to engage the plaintiff as manager of the Bombay business on terms to be approved by me in Chambers. I do not see why the plaintiff should work for nothing and the terms of his employment as manager may have to be considered. As to this Mr. Desai rather hinted that his client would think it derogatory. I hope he would convey to the plaintiff that there is nothing derogatory about that at all. The receiver here is an officer of the Court and I hope the plaintiff would not think it derogatory that he should be managing this business under the directions of an officer of the Court any more than he would be managing it under the directions of the Court itself.

"DISGUSTING AND SCANDALOUS ACCUSATIONS."

I think I have dealt with the matter as far as the receivership is concerned, but there is one further matter which I cannot pass by. The first defendant Bunsilal has made, as I have said, affidavits which in my opinion, he ought never to have made, and in particular there is in paragraph 15 of his affidavit sworn on the 12th July, 1917, he states at the end, viz., the sentence beginning after sub-para (f), "I further say that" down to the end "Dr. Eruchshaw." There is I say this paragraph which contains disgusting and scandalous accusations against the plaintiff and plaintiff's brother. They have been answered in an entirely conclusive way by showing that not only are they disgusting, but that they are entirely unfounded accusations. I have no doubt whatever that these allegations are scandalous within the meaning of the Bombay Rules, and accordingly I order this paragraph to be expunged from the affidavit. I direct that the first defendant do pay in any event the costs as between attorney and client of that paragraph, including the affidavit in reply which had been put in on that point, including the affidavit of the taxi driver who was falsely alleged to have made certain statements, and also the affidavit of Dr. Eruchshaw.

COSTS OF THE MOTIONS.

As regards the costs of the motions generally, I think the order on the whole must be that the costs will be costs in the action. The contest has been as regards the personality of the receiver and in effect each side to a great extent has a drawn battle, and I think the fair order to make, will be costs in the action.

As regards the form of the order, I am in a little difficulty, because the first action is really for the administration of the estate passing under the will. The second action is a partition action, but I think on the whole it will be sufficient, if I make this order for the appointment of a receiver in the first action and make no order on the motion in the second action.

Mr. Sethna appointed receiver in both suits of all assets in the hands of Shivlal at the time of his death wherever situate and whether ancestral or otherwise. Liberty to Mr. Sethna to apply that Bunsilal should be appointed manager of the properties at Hyderabad. Mr. Sethna to arrange terms with Govindlal and to submit them to me on notice to the other side.

The Bombay business will include the Bombay and Poona Mills.

Liberty to apply as regards the maintenance of the family.

All books to be inventoried. Liberty to the attorneys to initial such books as they wish to initial. The present seals on the safe to continue until Mr. Sethna takes charge of the same.

JAPANESE COCAINE SMUGGLER.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Katavka, Neno Kidu, a Japanese oilman, with possessing 1,543 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 1,157-4, without a license.

Mr. George Clarke, Customs Preventive Officer, said the cocaine in two bundles was found in the accused's cabin on board a steamer; and when questioned the accused admitted the cocaine belonged to him and said he had brought it from Kobe for an Indian who had asked him to do so.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was ignorant of the law. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

KEEPING A SMOKING DEN.

TWELVE PERSONS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Khan Saheb Kuverji Darasha, Chief Excise Inspector, charged Sabdarally Mahomed Alli and eleven others with possessing in a hired room at Duncan Road, 194 "tolas" of "chandul" and opium without a license. The accused had assembled for the purpose of smoking yesterday. The first accused, who pleaded guilty to having kept a chandul shop, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100, and the others, who pleaded guilty to having assembled to smoke opium, were sentenced to fine of Rs. 3 each.

CHEATING BY A GOLDSMITH.

BRASS ARTICLES PASSED OFF AS GOLD.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Dere charged Shantaram Krushnaji, a goldsmith, aged 22 years, with cheating Jawanmal Mulchand, a Marwari of Thakoredwar Road, in respect of Rs. 13. It appeared that the accused went to the Marwari's shop on the night of the 5th instant and pledge a pair of anklets for Rs. 13. He gave the Marwari to understand that the anklets were made of silver. On the 23rd instant he again went to the Marwari and offered to pledge a ring for Rs. 8, saying it was made of gold. The Marwari tested it, when he found that it was made not of gold but of brass. He then found out that the anklets were not made of silver and were only worth rupee one. The accused pleaded guilty, and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was also charged with cheating one Ganpat Vanaji, a Marwari, in respect of Rs. 5, under similar circumstances. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

From

KALI PRASANNO CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., Kaviratna,

Assistant Head Master,

Central Hindu Collegiate School, Benares.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros.,

Benares City.

Dear Sir,

I have very great pleasure to write to you that my eldest brother Sj. Chandra Kishore Chakravarty has been completely cured of Diabetes by using your specific for the same. Last year, our Head Clerk, Babu Narayan Das, was very bad with Diabetes and since he used your medicine he has been quite healthy. It is his wonderful cure that attracted the notice of my brother, who too has been cured within two months and quite completely. This disease is generally described by the physicians as almost incurable, but you have done a great service to the suffering humanity by discovering a cure for this incurable disease. It is only yesterday that my friend Dr. Surendra Nath Mukerjee, L. M. S., enquired of me as to the effects of your medicine and appeared to be very anxious to try it on his brother-in-law, who has been suffering from Diabetes. Believe me. I am very grateful to you for this cure of my brother and I heartily recommend it to all Diabetic patients.

Yours sincerely,

K. P. CHAKRAVARTI.

NOTE.

Babu Chandra Kishore Chakravarty suffered from this disease for 5 years in his old age at 60 years. He was unable to walk and talk much. He passed a very large quantity of water, 25 times in 24 hours with excruciating thirst. The first day's treatment reduced the number of making water from 25 to 8 times in a day with sound sleep. The public can ask the firm for the statement written by him.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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BOMBAY.

"SIMPLY ABOMINABLE."

MAGISTRATE ON BOMBAY SLAVE MARKET.

NO MERCY TO THOSE WHOSE GUILT IS PROVED.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, at the Mazagon Police Court, disposed of a case in which Bhagubai and Dawoodkhan Jamaludin were charged with abducting Shewantibai for immoral purposes.

Mr. D. K. Bhawe and Mr. D. K. Billimoria defended the second accused.

It was stated that the girl Shewantibai, who is under 16 years of age lived with her husband Krishna Hari in Poona. Accused No. 1 who is the girl's uncle's wife was also living at Poona. Some month's ago Shewantibai went on a visit to accused No. 1 who kept her in her house for a few days and then sent her to Bombay to her daughter's house (Kondibai's) who is a prostitute living in a brothel at 13th Kamatipura Lane. Shewantibai lived in Kondibai's room and when they had a quarrel she went to the brothel of one Baboo Punjabi where she worked as a servant for a day and a night. Accused No. 2 who is also a brothel keeper in the same locality seeing Shewantibai sent Bhagubai (accused No. 1) to Baboo's brothel and brought her and sent Shewantibai to Girgaum to the brothel of one Jalloo Abdulla near the French Bridge. Here she lived as a prostitute and after some seven days accused No. 2 took from her Rs. 20 which the girl had to borrow from a Marwadi and later on Rs. 10 from her earnings. Accused No. 2 again demanded Rs. 57 from her which she was not able to give him and fearing personal violence on the 17th June at about 4 a.m. she ran away from Jalloo's brothel and a policeman took her to the Police Station. The first accused pleaded guilty and No. 2 pleaded not guilty.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate observed that it was not challenged that Shewantibai was under 16 years of age. The defence of No. 2 was that he had paid Rs. 20 to Baboo to get the girl released from his brothel and he went to Jalloo's brothel to get the money back from the girl. The Court said the intention of accused No. 2 was to profit himself by removing the girl to Jalloo's brothel and take most part of her earnings. The Magistrate observed that "The state of the Bombay Slave Market has become simply abominable as I find from numerous cases which have recently been coming up before me. I will show no mercy to people whose guilt is proved to my satisfaction." The accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

QUESTION IN YESTERDAY'S COUNCIL

BOMBAY MURDER CASE.

In the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday the Hon. Dr. Fernandes asked:—

Q. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the reports of the case of Emperor *versus* (1) Mirza Syedkhan *alias* Mir Afzul Syedkhan, (2) Gangabai *alias* Mariambai, (3) Gomtibai *alias* Sakinabai, which was tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Bombay in March last and the remarks of the Honourable Mr. Justice McLeod in his charge to the jury and in sentencing the accused regarding the heinous character of their crime; and to the articles commenting on the case in the "Times of India" of 6th April 1917 and the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th, 10th and 27th April 1917 and other journals; do Government propose to take action in the matter and, if so, what action do they propose to take?

Ans. Government's attention has been drawn to the matter, and the subject is being inquired into.

PROSTITUTES IN RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.

The Hon. Member also asked:—

Q. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the complaints in the public press and elsewhere regarding the nuisance of prostitutes plying their trade in private residential quarters and in the vicinity of schools and other public institutions.

Ans. No.

MOTHER'S RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF HER MINOR CHILD,

INTERESTING CALCUTTA CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

An interesting point was raised before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate as to whether or not a mother could dispose of her minor child by means of an affidavit. In this matter a native Christian woman, named Elvina, made a complaint against a Jewess, named Sima Messiah, that the latter was detaining her child, a girl baby of nine months, and prayed for a production warrant which was granted and was duly executed, and in compliance with the orders of the Court the mother was allowed to stand surety for the child on the understanding that she would produce it in the Court when required to do so. On the case coming on, the mother of the child stated that the accused caused her to sign a paper, the purport of which she did not know and on the strength of that document the accused took her child away from her. On her behalf it was contended that this was quite unnatural and opposed to public policy. Nothing could take away the right of natural guardianship of the mother. The Magistrate, however, held that the affidavit was in order and directed that the child be restored to th accused.

HOME RULE MEETING AT GODHRA.

A LARGE GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, July 23.

A deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League this week-end visited Godhra. The deputation consisted of Messrs. Chandrashankar Pandya, Mansukhlal Master and Shankarlal Banker. In the morning these gentlemen met a number of those interested in the movement at the office of Mr. Dalsukhbhai Vakil, when it was decided that a public meeting of the citizens of Godhra should be called in the evening under the auspices of the District Congress and that a local branch should be formed.

The meeting in the evening was held at the Shrimali Vanik Dharmashala and was attended by nearly 500 people consisting of Hindus, Mahomedans and some Parsees. Most of the leading pleaders, doctors and merchants were present. Police officers also attended in a fairly large number.

Mr. Vamanrao Mukadam, a staunch and fearless public worker of Godhra, in a brief eloquent speech introduced the Bombay guests, and proposed Mr. Keshavlal Parikh to the chair. The motion being seconded by Mr. Shah and unanimously carried, Mr. Parikh, a leading merchant and citizen of Godhra took the chair amidst enthusiastic applause.

MR. MANSUKHLAL MASTER.

Mr. Mansukhlal Master being called upon by the Chairman to address the meeting on the subject of "the present political situation," began by congratulating Godhra on emerging from its backwardness and on determining to be in line with the other district towns of the Gujerat province, Ahmedabad, Surat, Broach and Nadiad had already got local branches of the Home Rule League and it was therefore meet that Godhra, the principal town of the Panch Mahals should also have its local branch. He hoped that the branch would carry the message of Swaraj to every town and village in the district. He then traced the history of the political happenings of India from the year 1914 upto the present time and lucidly explained how the present situation arose. He did not wish to do any injustice to other political leaders of the country, whose valuable services he would be the first to appreciate and be grateful for, but he held that no impartial student would hesitate to place Mrs. Besant as the central figure of the new movement. It was she who foresaw that a reconstruction of the British Empire was imminent and that unless India spoke with one unmistakeable voice her claims to equal partnership with other parts of the Empire would be ignored not only to the detriment of India, but also to that of the Empire. She had shown an imperial vision which might be the envy of those placed in more responsible positions. The internment of a personality of such imperial usefulness was a blot on Indian administration and the act will go down in history as one of the greatest blunders of the Government. The internment of Mrs. Besant and her two indomitable co-workers, followed by other repressive measures, confirmed a suspicion that the Government of Lord Chelmsford had commenced an organised campaign of repression. That constituted the worst factor of the present unrest. The speaker then referred to the high hopes and aspirations that were aroused by the eulogistic terms in which responsible statesmen of Great Britain and of the Dominions referred to the splendid services of India at the supreme Imperial crisis. The noble Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, called India "an equal partner in the Empire" and declared the Indian demand for Self-Government to be legitimate. Encouraged by those lofty assurances, Indian political leaders had asked for a declaration that the granting of full Self-Government was the ultimate goal of British policy in India and as a first step towards its attainment had submitted a definite scheme of reforms. The bureaucracy in its suicidal shortsightedness had thought fit to organise a campaign of repression in reply to the most reasonable and modest demands of Indians and that too, at a time when India was nobly performing its part in the winning of the war. Hence the friction between the bureaucracy and the country—hence the unrest. On the way in which the country faces the campaign of repression depends her title to a position of prestige in the Empire and in the civilised world.

MR. CHANDRASHANKAR PANDYA.

Mr. Chandrashankar received an ovation on his rising to address the meeting. In a speech that in the words of one present "not only produced a deep impression but carried conviction by its intense earnestness, and the sense of responsibility that pervaded it," he said that India was face to face with a supreme crisis in her national history and her whole destiny depended on the stand she would make. He emphasised the central fact that Indians demanded real political powers and that the bureaucracy had responded with the campaign of repression. The question was that were they to do? He submitted that their duty was threefold. Their first duty was to inform the great liberty-loving British democracy about the real state of affairs in all possible ways. Not only should representations be made to his Majesty the King-Emperor, or his ministers, but a direct appeal should be made to the justice-loving public of Great Britain. It was the British people who were the final arbiters of their fortunes and it was therefore necessary that they should be aroused to their sense of duty to India. Their second duty was to educate and focus the public opinion of India. Darkness and ignorance reigned in the land and it was the supreme duty of all educated Indians not only to study political questions themselves but to bring home to every heart the political demands of their responsible institutions like the Congress and the Moslem League. Not one Indian should be without an opportunity to know what was his due and what he should definitely demand on his own and his country's behalf. Their third duty was to display a united front against the campaign that was commenced at a most unfortunate time. They must be perfectly constitutional in all that they did, since the smallest mistake on their part was likely to be magnified and misrepresented. He concluded with an appeal to the audience to show their sympathy actively by joining the Home Rule League and by their behaviour justifying and supporting the claims of India for Self-Government.

In response to the appeal 75 people joined the League. After a few words from the Chairman the meeting dispersed in high spirits.

LECTURE ON SOUTH INDIAN ECONOMICS.

PROFESSOR SLATER ON INDEBTEDNESS OF RAYATS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Economic Society a lecture on "South Indian Economics" was delivered by Dr. Gilbert Slater, Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, on Friday last, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit being in the chair. The lecturer began by referring to the fact that India was a poor country and that fact was traceable to its being almost wholly dependent on agriculture. As to the usual and oft-repeated statement that the land revenue system was responsible for the poverty of India, the lecturer urged that there was no direct connection whatsoever between poverty and the incidence of land tax in India, as the incidence of the land tax was not heavy and if compared with that prevailing in the Native States, was found to be lower. In support of this statement the lecturer quoted the rates of land tax that obtained in Madras and in the neighbouring State of Travancore.

Referring to the permanent settlement in Bengal, of which so much was made, the lecturer observed that the system in Bengal was similar to that in England and shared the same defects, which the followers of Socialism were taking exception to on the ground that the profits of land should not be allowed to be usurped by a handful of land-holders and that by means of a higher rate of taxation those profits should be utilized for the well-being of the people in general. The Rayats in South India had no industries other than agriculture to have recourse to in times of stress and the average of output of labour was very low in fact, one-tenth of that in England. The same was true even in the case of factory labour, the output of the Lancashire labourer being 2½ times more than that of the Indian labourer. The methods of South Indian agriculture, the lecturer said, were antiquated so far as the use of time and labour saving machinery was concerned. The work of harvesting an acre in South India required one day's labour of eight men or fifteen women, while in England twenty acres could be harvested by one man with a machine and a pair of horses. The lecturer enunciated the general principle that the average income of a country depended upon the average output of labour, and added that as the average output of labour was low, the country was bound to be poor. The Indian peasant, having only four months' work on one-crop land and seven months' on two-crop land, had to suffer from chronic unemployment. To complete the list of causes of poverty in India the lecturer brought in the Hindu law which involved the division of land into small pieces whenever there was the devolution of property from father to son.

NEED OF EDUCATION.

Referring to the indebtedness of the rayats the lecturer remarked that there was indebtedness because there was poverty. Besides, as the standard of life was very low, they naturally felt tempted to spend rather recklessly on festive occasions, social ceremonies like marriage, etc., leading to extravagant expenditure. Speaking of remedies to cure the indigent condition of India the lecturer suggested that (1) elementary education should be universally spread, and that (2) the medium of secondary education should be the vernacular except in the case of those who hoped to reach that stage of English education in which they could think in English, (3) that the methods of scientific agriculture should be popularised, (4) that supplementary industries such as hand-loom weaving should be fostered, and (5) that urban industries also should be developed. In connection with the last item the lecturer pointed out the vast possibilities of oil industries in South India. Continuing the lecturer advocated the development of (6) schemes of hydro-electric power, (7) forest industries, (8) credit institutions, and (9) transport facilities. The backwardness of the dairy industry was in the lecturer's opinion, a stigma on India inasmuch as India was a purely agricultural country and milk and milk products were much in demand. The Indian cow yielded one-fourth of the quantity of milk obtained from an English cow.

The lecturer concluded by suggesting the tandardization by Government of the quality of articles exported which would help to enhance the credit of Indian products in foreign markets. In this connection the lecturer cited the instance of Danish eggs which bore the hallmark of the association through which all export of eggs was carried on. Such measures required confidence between the Government and the people. A vote of thanks to the lecturer and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

AGRA PROVINCE ZEMINDARS' ASSOCIATION.

PRESENT POLITICAL AGITATION DEPRECATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

At the annual general sessions of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, with the Hon. Nawab Abdul Majid in the chair, a resolution was passed deprecating the present inopportune political agitation and assuring Government of the Zemindars' unflinching loyalty to the Throne and their determination to do all in their power to help and strengthen their hands in the prosecution of the world-wide war to victory.

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THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Rainfall has again been abundant, especially in Northern India. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma. Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Rajputana, except west Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula and Mysore; local in east and north Punjab, Kashmir. Bombay-Deccan, Hyderabad, Madras-Deccan, east Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Gujarat.

The Principal amounts are:—Moulmein three inches; Akyab five; Dibrugarh and Tezpur one and a half; Cox's Bazar three; Barisal two; Saugor Island five; Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling one and a half; Balassore two; Chaibassa one; Cawnpore three; Lucknow, Chakrata one and a half; Agra, Rookee, Delhi one; Mussooree two; Murree five; Gulmarg three; Jaipur one; Kotah two; Nowgong Sangore one and a half; Seoni two; Pachmarhi one and ahalf; Ratnagiri five; Mangalore, Mercara two; Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Diminution of rain around north of Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 24th, 1916	June 1st to July 24th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.44	26.16	37.85	45.76
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.20	28.15	41.93	44.14
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.25	27.40	41.48	44.07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.30	27.34	43.50	50.48
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.315	Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.8	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6	"
Dew Point	77.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.868	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	10 0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 2	"
Minimum do.	77 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,W	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	215	miles
Fall of Rain	0.75	Inches
Total fall during month	10 83	"
Do. do. year	28.74	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	0 00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of week	Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	July	h. m	ft. in.		July	h. m.	ft. in
Tues.	24	m 2 6	15 9		24	m 7 41	18 1
		a 2 15a	27 1			a 8 30a	28 1
Wed	25	m 2 42	25 5		25	m 8 14	28 11
		a 2 42a	26 3			a 9 5a	28 2
Thur	26	m 3 24	25 0		26	m 8 54	29 9
		a 3 14a	26 1			a 7 45a	28 3
Fri	27	m 4 14	24 8		27	m 9 32	29 8
		a 4 1a	25 1			a 10 13a	28 3
Sat	28	m 5 16	24 6		28	m 10 33	24 6
		a 4 47a	25 1			a 11 33a	28 1
Sun	29	m 6 38	24 7		29	m 0	28a 22 0
		a 5 53	24 9				
Mon	30	m 8 0	25 3		30	m 0 50	17 7
		a 7 15	24 8			a 2 34	21 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 24 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 25 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 13m.	" 7h 16m.
" 26 (Thursday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h 15
" 27 (Friday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h 15 a
" 28 (Saturday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h 14m
" 29 (Sunday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h 13m
" 30 (Monday)	" 6h. 15m.	" 7h 12 a

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m; First quarter: 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.2m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 24th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 0.57in. and Delhi 1.17in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab; night temperature is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.91in., Cawnpore 2.81in., Jhansi 0.23in., and Allahabad 0.47in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer and Mount Abu have had 0.10in each, Jaipur 0.90in., and Kotah 2.08in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Central India West and Gujarat while isolated showers have occurred in Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.14in., Ahmedabad 0.56in. and Indore are generally heavily clouded.

Then Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division and local in southern half; Jubbulpore has had 0.58in., Saugor 1.35in., Hoshangabad 0.64in., Akola 0.34in. and Raipur 0.43in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.44in., Ratnagiri 4.86in., Mormugao 1.18in. and Karwar 2.30in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—No telegram has been received from Hyderabad. Rainfall has been local in north Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.31in., Poona 0.10in., Belgaum 0.20in and Nizamabad 0.21in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, the northern half of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and east Punjab and on the north Madras coast and local in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Central India West and the southern half of the Central Provinces. A few showers have occurred also in Mysore and Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the United Provinces and east Rajputana and local rain in the north and the east Punjab, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few showers may occur in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 24th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	0.1	..
Jask	96	84.5	73	..	0	—0.06
Do. (28rd July)	105.5	83.0	90	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (23rd July)	105.2	89.7	82	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.3	88.9	64	..	2.60	+0.77
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lahore	101.8	82.1	73	..	3.92	—2 09
Sialkot	97.1	79 6	69	..	3.97	..
Amballa	98.7	77.1	59	0.57	12.37	+3.02
Delhi	95 0	78.5	63	1.17	8.22	—1 50
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.4	78.9	87	0 91	10 54	+0.48
Cawnpore	89.3	79.6	89	0.01	7.45	—1.76
Jhansi	89.1	77.0	89	0 23	7.01	—0 97
Cawnpore	84.6	75 5	95	2.81	17.41	+5.42
Allahabad	91.0	79 4	87	0 47	12 57	—1.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	110.5	83.2	60	..	0.52	—0.46
Karachi	90	28.22	87	..	0.04	—4.18
Ajmer	8[illegible]	77.1	86	0.10	12.42	+4.04
Jaipur	81.5	76.8	93	0.90	12.52	+4.48
Kotah	84.6	75.6	93	2.08	21.01	+10 13
Mount Abu	73 5	63 3	100	0.10	26.3.	+4 01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rajkot	92	73 3	84	..	7.47	+0.36
Deesa	85	73 5	84	..	4.46	—3.40
Veraval	82	76.4	91	0.03	13.19	+3.40
Rajkot	90	72.8	90	0.14	11.34	—1.86
Bhavnagar Para	90	75.8	90	0.09	9.72	+1.74
Surat	91	73.9	89	0.53	15 20	+0.89
Ahmedabad	92	67.6	86	..	11.22	+2 01
Deesa	92	73.1	97	0.04	23.22	+10.06
Indore	79	70 3	96	0.46	13.37	+0 45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Nagpur	87	73.9	91	0 53	20 10	—1.59
Raipur	81	71.6	90	1.35	19 35	+1 29
Hoshangabad	70	73 0	98	0.64	22.00	+4 72
Khandwa	84	72.7	90	0.09	14.03	+4.70
Akola	78	71.7	94	0 34	19 24	+3 46
Amraoti	76	72.7	89	0.06	10.00	+3 03
Nagpur	74	73.0	94	0.09	15.24	+4.25
Chanda	80	74 2	89	0 02	22.49	+8.13
Nagpur	82	0 3	1	94	0.44	+7.82
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	79.5	85	0.44	26 14	—13.92
Mahabal	74	0	89	4.86	48	—5.55
Ratnagiri	81	74 1	90	1.18	47	—5.00
Marmugao	84	74.0	92	2.30	0.44	—0.09
Karwar	81	74.0	92	2.30	0.44	—0.09
DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA—						
HYDERABAD—						
Hanamkonda	82	73 0	85	0.07	1 17	—7.21
Hyderabad	83	0 8	8	5	4.21	—3.43
Ahmednagar	83	70 9	90	0 10	6 [illegible]	—0.10
Poona	83	70 9	9	..	4 45	—3.36
Sholapur	85	70 4	79	..	0 12	+1.07
Miraj	85	70 4	79	..	0 12	+1.07
Belgaum	78	69 2	89	0.20	4.00	—6 47
Aurangabad	79	70 0	84	0.04	10.24	+0.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	78	69 6	89	0.21	13.72	+0.18
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND UNITED—						
Mangalore	79	74 0	93	2 06	76 48	+8.39
Calicut	78	73 5	94	0.91	43 09	—14.49
Cochin	80	73 1	87	1.20	41.78	—5 62
Colombo	85	0 74.8	94	0.12	7.04	—4.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MASULIPATAM) AND AUTHORS—						
Masulipatam	99	2 75 3	88	1.50	14 22	+4 67
Nellore	89	3.5 8	67	..	4 15	+0 82
Cuddapah	93	2 70 8	60	..	4.42	—1.38
Madras	99	1 77.8	83	0.43	7 12	+2.16
Bangalore	84	6 66 6	90	0 10	4.19	—1.77
Coimbatore	92	7 70.4	82	..	1.04	—1.62
Trichinopoly	100	3 78.3	58	..	2.45	—0.04
Negapatam	97	4 79 5	61	..	1.65	—1.14

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 24th July, 1917, was 29.210 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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SANITATION AT MATHERAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the question of earth closets at Matheran is ultimately taken up by your correspondent Mr. Mountvala at least on one of its sides and that he has revealed to the eyes of the public the manifold evils of such a system, in the words of so high and eminent an authority as Sir Pardey Lukis. The question was much talked about and discussed on the Hill and outside, by those concerned, for the last two seasons, both as regards its principle and feasibility, and was ultimately given up as having been simply due to the idiosyncrasies of a single individual.

The idea originated out of the ingenious mind of the President of the Municipality, who declines to listen to any one on the subject. When the civilized world all over has condemned the dry conservancy system here is a President of a Hill Station Municipality and a retired I.M.S., to advocate the same on the ground of sanitation.

The Municipality, consisting of *hotel-wallas* and other business men of the Hill on the other hand were *sanjoged* of the benefits the Hill will derive, by the introduction of a such system, the best that could be ever had (?) and the poor ignorant souls voted for it. They had not the least idea, then, of its practicability. But behind it there lurked a curious mechanism. A small mechanical laboratory with four corrugated iron walls with levers, pulleys, chains etc., known as "Col. Kharegat's Patent Latrine" was next exhibited. The by-laws were framed, but, such, as could not be put into practice without mechanism and the mechanism exhibited was such as likely to get out of order, being elaborate, and not easily repairable, besides causing inconvenience in many ways. The result was that even those, who voted for it, on theoretical basis, condemned it on sight. All the same the zeal of the President led him to bombard the landlords with notices time and again, to convert their present latrines built on the approved latest sanitary system into dry earth closets of his own patent, without any regard either to the bad principle it embodies or the inconvenience and difficulties it puts the users to.

After this I hope the President on the ground of sanitation, will refrain from serving notices on the landlords to convert their present latrines into one "as suggested by the President and approved of by the Board."

—Yours, etc.,

PAC.

POST-WAR TOURISTS IN FRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the practical work taken up by the *Touring Club de France*, which is preparing France fully for the peaceful invasion of innumerable tourists from all parts of the world after the war, may I inform the public through your paper that intending tourists will find it advantageous to be members of the Touring Club de France, whose world membership is over 133,000 at present.

In all French towns, and in foreign countries, there are honorary delegates, who, on being appointed by the Committee of the T. C. F., have promised to render assistance to travelling members of the Club.

Applications for admission must be placed before the Committee in Paris and supported by two members of the Club or by a delegate. The undersigned, delegate for Bombay, will be glad to introduce and support those who wish to avail themselves of the special advantages the T. C. F., reserves for its members: besides general information and guidance, there are reductions on the bill in many hotels, custom-house facilities beween various continental countries, etc.—Yours, etc.

LOUIS PELTIER.

Thouburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, July 23.

Special Commissioners, Messrs. Simpson and Stowell, who had been appointed to enquire into the alleged serious charges of extortion, ill-treatment and fabricating false evidence against two Inspectors of Police, Baijnath Bube and Abdul Kasim in connection with Rae Bareli case have exonerated the police officers finding the charges not proved against them.

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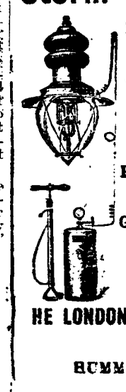

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KERENSKY.

SKETCH OF RUSSIA'S STRONG MAN.

A. M. Krougliakoff, a distinguished Russian advocate and a personal friend of M. Kerensky, writing with an intimate knowledge of the present situation in Russia in the "Pall Mall Gazette," says:

In nearly all great crises of a nation's history the hour has produced the man. Many instances will readily occur to every reflective mind. Russia has, I believe, added another to the illustrious list in the person of M. Alexander Kerensky, who holds the portfolio of Minister for War, one of the most important and responsible posts in the Provisional Government.

Those who know not the man—his unblemished character and reputation, his wide intellectual gifts and attainments, his tremendous energy and driving force, his immense influence over the peasantry, the singular accuracy of his judgment, and the persuasiveness of his oratory—those, I say, who are ignorant of the War Minister's record at the Bar and in politics, may be pardoned for having some misgiving as to his ability to accomplish his gigantic task, which is none less than that of reorganising the Russian Army, and, above all, revivifying it with a new and higher ideal, a sterner, loftier fighting spirit,

But we who are familiar by personal association with M. Kerensky's capacities, are confident of his ability "to stay the course."

In several important, if not very conspicuous, public posts he has displayed exceptional administrative capacity. He is a straight man who hates compromise: a very brave man who cannot be intimidated by obstacles. Obstacles, indeed, seem to call into action all his best and strongest qualities, they act as a stimulant to his energy. Difficulties serve only to inspire him. He is personally fearless.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

It was this last characteristic which won for him the confidence and esteem of the people when his famous indictment of the military and police for the massacres at the Lena goldfields in East Siberia in 1912—an infamous crime which he unofficially investigated—was published broadcast.

In the same year he was elected to the Duma as representative of the Volsk district in the province of Saratov, and ranking himself with the Toil Group, a popular party of the labouring class and peasantry, was immediately elected vice-chairman. Here he did splendid work, seeking always to ameliorate the social and industrial conditions of the peasantry and to enlarge the bounds of political freedom.

When the revolution broke out M. Kerensky, who by this time was leader of the Toil Group, drew to himself, naturally enough, the attention of the soldiers and workmen—who, be it remembered, made the revolution. He rose to the occasion. His popularity among the masses—soldiers and peasants—whose cause he had so often advocated, was well founded, and it was this popularity that induced the Provisional Government to give him first the portfolio of Minister for Justice and after the resignation of M. Goutchkoff, the post of Minister for War. For the great bulk of the Army, it should be remembered, are peasants who have not become infected with the military spirit and passive discipline. As in the Duma he had acted as leader of the Toil Group, which represented the peasants, it is not surprising that he became leader of the revolutionary soldiers, who are really peasants in uniforms. Herein lies one secret of his influence and power.

THE NEED FOR TIME

I have indicated some of his most striking qualifications for his gigantic task. M. Kerensky is the last man in the world to under-estimate its gravity and its immensity, but he is also the last to be deterred by either. He must reform the Russian Army. He realises that the best interests of Russia of her Allies and of the democracy of the whole world demand that the Army should be strong, united and capable of a vigorous and sustained offensive. And he would die rather than abandon the achievement of his aim and purpose. At present he is one of the rare men for the occasion. He stands on a level with his gigantic task. I believe he will prove more than equal to it.

But he will require time to achieve his end. The temporary breakdown in the fighting efficiency of the Army, due to the treachery of the servants of the old regime, and particularly of M. Soukhomlinoff, former Minister for War, will be repaired, and a vigorous campaign against a common foe resumed.

His task is not the same as that of Lord Kitchener, who had to create a vast fighting force. M. Kerensky must take over an old existing body, temporarily in very bad condition, and put into it a new fighting spirit. But he is fired with the same invincible determination as Mr. Lloyd George to carry on the war until German autocracy and militarism have been definitely smashed and democracy freed from its greatest peril.

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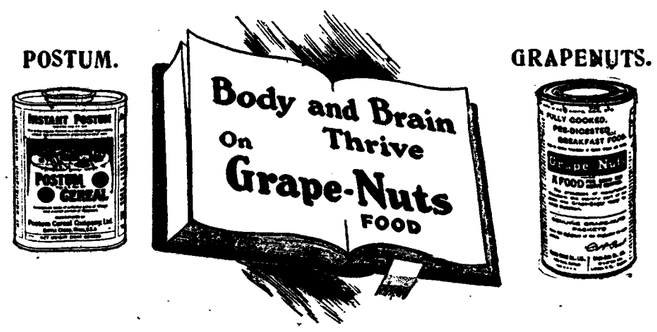

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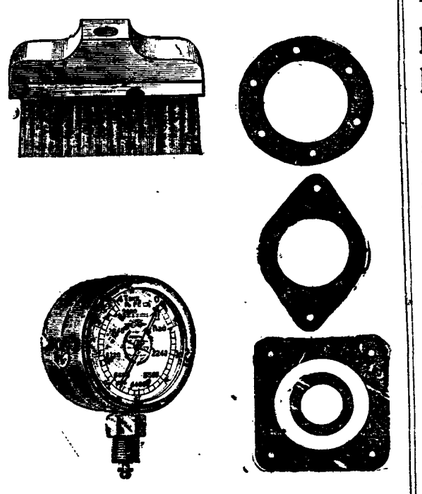

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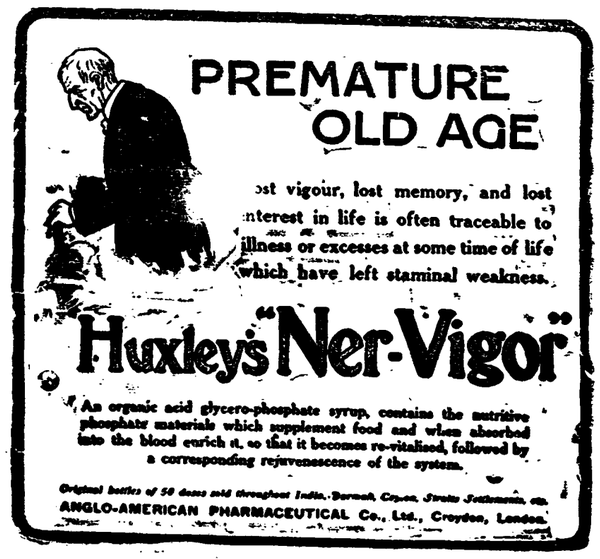
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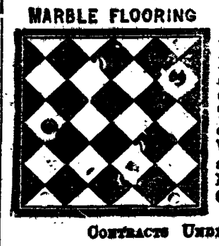

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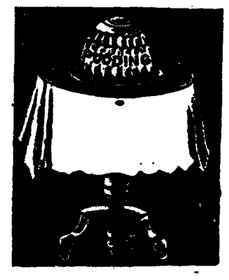

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